

DAILY REPORT

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UNITED STATES

LI HSIEN-NIEN RECEIVES SECRETARY BERGLAND

OW080748Y Peking NCNA in English 0739 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture, and his party this morning. Leonard Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, was present on the occasion. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a photograph taken together with the American guests. Then, he had a friendly talk with Robert Bergland and Leonard Woodcock.

Present at the conversation on the Chinese side were Yang Li-jung and Ho Kang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chao Hsin-chu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; and Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

SCHLESINGER CITED ON PRC OPTIMISM ABOUT ECONOMY

OW072116Y Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger told Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here yesterday that he got the impression in China that the Chinese had confidence in themselves and were optimistic about their future economic development. He was meeting with the Japanese prime minister in his way home after his China visit.

He told Fukuda that he was impressed with the Chinese leaders' high expectations of developing their economy and stepping up cooperation with Japan. This was welcome, he said. The U.S. secretary also said, "After the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, China is active in promoting Sino-Japan relations. China wishes to strengthen these relations." In referring to his meeting with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda earlier yesterday, Schlesinger said he was more impressed about China's ardent desire for modernization in comparison with his China visit in September 1976.

CCP LIAISON OFFICIAL FETES U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY (M-L) GROUP

OW080130Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted the cadre delegation of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of U.S.A. here this evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Arriving in China on October 20 the delegation had visited Peking, Sian, Kunming and Shanghai. It will leave here for home shortly.

CONTINUING RISE IN U.S. WHOLESALE PRICES NOTED

OW031742Y Peking NCNA in English 1659 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Wholesale prices in the United States rose 0.9 per cent in October for the second straight month, according to Washington reports quoting figures released by the U.S. Labour Department yesterday.

The price of food rose 1.7 per cent in October, raw agricultural foodstuffs and feed-stuffs 3.6 per cent; prices of raw materials 3 per cent; semi-finished products 1.2 per cent, the biggest increase in four years. The inflation rate for the year has been nearly 10 per cent. An UPI dispatch said yesterday that the administration had been expecting inflation to ease up somewhat during the second half of the year, but those hopes have now apparently been dashed.

A REUTER report said yesterday that the Carter administration expects consumer prices to rise 8 per cent this year and has launched a new anti-inflation programme and a policy of massive intervention in the dollar markets. Some of Carter's advisers said a recession could result if the efforts fail.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET ENVOY'S PEKING RECEPTION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

OW071332Y Peking NCNA in English 1324 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Soviet Ambassador to China Ilya Sergiyevich Schcherbakov and Mrs. Schcherbakov gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among the guests were Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wang Yu-ping, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Mrs. Wang; Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsieh Pang-ting, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Hsu Hsiao-ping and Chao Feng, council members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Foreign diplomatic envoys to China were also present. [Peking in Russian to the USSR at 1800 GMT on 7 November carries a nearly identical report with the following addition: "The reception was also attended by Lobanov, deputy chief of the Soviet Government delegation participating in the talks on the Sino-Soviet border, and his wife."]

SINO-SOVIET AMITY GROUP GREETES SOVIET COUNTERPART

OW080535Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] On 6 November, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sent a telegram to the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association (which says):

On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association sends to you, and through you to all the Soviet people, a holiday greeting and good wishes. The Chinese people have always valued the great friendship of the Soviet people. In the struggle of the Soviet people to defend the gains of the October Revolution, the Chinese people have always [words indistinct] and wish them even greater successes in this struggle.

May the great friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union endure through the ages. Long live the Great October Revolution.

COMPOSER GREETES SOVIET PEOPLE ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

OW080453Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Greetings on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution from Ho Lu-ting, well-known Chinese composer and director of the Shanghai Conservatory--Chinese fading into Russian translation, read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends, dear Soviet radio listeners: I am very happy to be able to send you, my distant friends, warm greetings by radio on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I most sincerely hope that you will joyfully celebrate this holiday.

The October Revolution was a great proletarian revolution whose victory opened a new era in the history of mankind by establishing the first socialist state in the world. The salvos of the October Revolution also brought the truth to the Chinese people, and our socialist motherland, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, gained one victory after another along the difficulty-filled road.

Today all of our country's people, under the leadership of the party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, have courageously begun a new Long March to transform their motherland into a mighty modern socialist power by the end of the century.

Observing the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the Chinese people sincerely revere the memory of the teachers of the world proletarian revolution, the leaders of the October Revolution Lenin and Stalin; revere the memory of the countless heroes who fell for the October Revolution; and profess great respect for the Soviet people.

The Great October Revolution became a rich source of proletarian literature and art. Many remarkable revolutionary songs were born in the course of struggle. Owing to the enormous and far-reaching influence of the October Revolution, these songs penetrated all countries of the world and awakened the revolutionary militant enthusiasm of the world's people. In China they were already being sung during the democratic revolutionary period.

I remember arriving in Haifeng County with units of our army following the defeat of the Canton Uprising in 1927 and having local peasant Red Guards meet us with rifles in hand singing the Soviet song "Young Guards" [Molodaya Gvardiya]. I can still hear their voices. During the protracted revolutionary struggle the soldiers of our revolutionary army loved to sing not only Chinese revolutionary songs, but Soviet ones as well. I learned the song "Courageously March in Step Comrades" [Smelo Tovarishchi v Nogu] in 1928 while in prison for revolutionary activities, and it inspired me and my comrades to continue the struggle against the enemy.

Dear Soviet friends, after the formation of the new China, Chinese and Soviet literary and art workers expanded their contacts. Soviet musicians and composers often visited China, and I myself was twice invited to participate in all-union composers congresses and was a member of the jury of the International Tchaikovsky Competition. Many composers, theorists and musicians became my close friends, and despite the fact that many years have passed, I think of them often. Making use of today's opportunity, I send warm greetings to all my friends and dear colleagues and hope that you will joyfully celebrate this holiday.

The Soviet people are very interested in Chinese art. I would particularly like to recall the 1961 tour of the Soviet Union by China's Central Opera and Ballet Theater, which performed three national ballets--"The Magic Lantern," "The (Leifenta) Tower," and "Uprising of the Union of Swords." The Soviet public warmly welcomed our national ballet and each performance passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. We were accompanied by the Soviet symphony orchestra, many of whose 70 members had visited China. More than half of them were experienced musicians who were living on pensions, but for the sake of a successful tour by their Chinese comrades, they made an all-out effort, worked unceasingly and tirelessly and wrote a remarkable page in the history of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. The Soviet revolutionary songs performed by the Chinese artists were met with warm applause by the audience.

In 1965 the PLA Song and Dance Ensemble made another tour of the Soviet Union. In Riga, a member of the audience shook hands for a long time with the members of the women's choir who had performed a song about Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and said: "Thank you. That was remarkable. Thank you very much. If you had not sung that song, some people would never have remembered it." In Leningrad, a woman wrote in the notebook of one of the artists: "Your excellent performance took me back some 20 years. Our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, resolutely defeated the enemy and built a new life." Since then, more than 10 years have passed. Time can erase much from one's memory, but we will never forget those sincere words. If I were to be asked: What left the most profound impression on you in the Soviet Union, I would unhesitatingly answer: Friendship; friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people. This friendship not only united us in the past, but will continue to in the future as well.

Our party pays great attention to the blossoming and development of creativity in literature and art. Comrade Mao Tsetung repeatedly issued important instructions in this field. In 1956 he specially received a number of musicians and composers, including myself. He taught us how to study fundamental musical theory, how to make the old serve the new and the foreign serve China, and thoroughly analysed the peculiarities of the (epoch and nation) in creative work. This helped us to better understand that we must use our music as a weapon to serve the party and proletariat as the party and people demand.

Our proletarian literature and art developed rapidly and our theaters thrived. From 100 people at the time of liberation, our Shanghai Conservatory Collective has increased to 1,000 people. Many graduates of our conservatory have won prizes in international competitions.

However, during the years of violence brought about by the hated antiparty gang of four, literary and art circles in our country suffered the harshest blows. I myself was not spared. I was accused of numerous political crimes. However, this did not frighten me, but on the contrary, led me (regard) that scum with even greater contempt. I firmly believed that the party and Comrade Mao Tsetung would stop the gang's excesses and so they did. And Comrades Mao Tsetung and Chou En-lai personally expressed concern for me. They repeatedly made inquiries about me and refuted all kinds of slander against me. As a result, the gang of four was forced to refute its charges against me.

Only 2 years have passed since the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng smashed the antiparty gang of four, but order has already been restored in our country and fundamental changes have taken place. Socialist activity among the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, and cadres is growing, and a picture of prosperity has appeared on all fronts.

This year, Shanghai's theatrical life is rich and varied. The Shanghai Spring Festival resumed after being banned for 11 years. With tears in their eyes, the artists and audience emotionally declared: Art has again returned to the people. More than 2,000 artists performed during the festival and 200,000 people attended the concerts. Half of the more than 250 works performed were created after the downfall of the gang of four. A review of young talent was held for more than a month beginning in May, and more than 900 young artists performed. This shows that a good younger generation is developing in our arts.

Our Shanghai Conservatory has also resumed its work owing to the concern of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture. Secondary and primary music schools have been established at the conservatory and students are accepted from all over the country. Several hundred gifted students and postgraduate students 8 to 30 years of age are already studying there.

We must acquire the progressive musical theory and techniques of the world and discover and systematize the rich thousands-of-years-old musical heritage of our multinational motherland, so that the music of the new socialist China can take its rightful place in world culture.

Dear Soviet friends, dear Soviet radio listeners: In concluding, permit me to once again warmly congratulate my distant friends on the occasion of the October Revolution holiday. May the friendship of the people of China and the Soviet Union endure through the ages.

NORTH ASIA

TENG YING-CHAO WELCOMES JAPANESE BUSINESS GROUP

OWO40952Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met a Japanese friendship delegation of personnel from financial circles and their families led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and honorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nippon Steel Corporation. Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao extended a warm welcome to the Japanese friends. She said that the friendly exchanges and economic cooperation between the people of China and Japan would have broad vistas after the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty came into force. The composition of the delegation showed the common desire for friendship of the people of the two countries for generations to come. Present at the meeting were Chairman Wang Yao-ting and Vice-Chairman Hsiao Fang-chou of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Liao Cheng-chih Hosts Breakfast

OWO41614Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Ching-Pu-chun gave a breakfast here today for important figures of Japanese financial circles and their families. They included Shigeo Nagano and his wife Setsu Nagano, Toyosaburo Taniguchi and his daughter Akiko Okugawa, Kazuo Ueda and his grandson Hideo Ueda, Hideo Edo and his wife Hiroko Edo, Bumpai Otsuki and his wife Taka Otsuki, Hiroki Imazato and his daughter Yasuko Imazato, Kyonosuke Ibe and his wife Kimi Ibe, Goro Koyama and his wife Atsu Koyama, and Yoshikiyo Hyodo.

In a friendly chat with the Japanese guests, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih extended a hearty welcome to the guests from Japan. He said: "China has started a new Long March toward the four modernizations. Our country has not shaken off backwardness and has a lot of things to learn yet." He requested the Japanese friends to put forward suggestions as to how China should achieve the four modernizations.

Delegation leader Shigeo Nagano said that it was a pleasure for his delegation to visit China at a time when the people of the two countries were celebrating the ratification of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. He noted: "We people from the financial circles, the rest of the Japanese people, are very happy and excited at Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan and the ratification of the treaty which has long been expected by the people of our two countries. We have come to China to promote the mutual understanding and help China find ways and means for achieving the four modernizations."

Present were Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Wang Yao-ting and Hsiao Fang-chou, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The Japanese guests arrived here on November 1. The following day, they met with Lin Hu-chia, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS JAPANESE DIET GROUP

OW041240Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a Japan-China friendship delegation of the Secretary Club of the Japanese Diet led by Hiroki Akitsu. Present at the meeting were Li Chuan-chung, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

SONODA MEETS WITH STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION

OW032100Y Peking NCNA in English 1956 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda met and had friendly conversations with Yuan Pao-hua, leader, and Teng Li-chun, adviser, of the visiting delegation of the State Economic Commission of China here yesterday. Sunao Sonoda said Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Japan tour was crowned with great success. He said rarely has a treaty been so welcomed not only by the peoples of Japan and China but also by the majority of countries in the world as is the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was present on the occasion.

PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL LEADERS DELEGATION LEAVES TOKYO

OW061608Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--The delegation of Chinese provincial and municipal leaders led by Wan Li, chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, left here this morning for home, winding up its friendly visit to Japan.

The delegation was accorded warm welcome and friendly reception by Japanese prefectural and municipal chiefs and friends of all circles in the places where the delegation went. Ryozo Okuda, chairman of the National Association of Governors and governor of Nara, made a special trip to Tokyo to see the delegation off at the hotel where the Chinese visitors were quartered. Goro Matsushima, general secretary of the National Association of Governors, saw the Chinese guests off at the airport.

Greeted by Liao Cheng-chih

OW061610Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--The delegation of provincial and municipal leaders of China led by Wan Li, chairman of the Anwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, flew back here this afternoon after a friendly visit to Japan. They were greeted at the airport by Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Koken Izumi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here, and other embassy officials were also present.

JAPANESE PARTY PAPERS PRAISE FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH PRC

Communist Party of Japan (Leftist)

OW050938Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is a golden fruit of the joint struggle of the Japanese and Chinese people, says an article carried recently in the Japanese paper JINMIN SHIMBO, organ of the provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (leftist). Hailing the coming into effect of the treaty, the article points out that nobody can sabotage the militant solidarity of the people of the two countries. The inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty, something unprecedented in the history of international relations, shows sharply its far-reaching significance, it says. The Soviet social-imperialists have reacted to the conclusion of the treaty with a fit of hysteria because its anti-hegemony clause has hit their most tender spot, it notes.

"The proletariat together with the broad masses of our country should further strengthen the militant solidarity with the Chinese people, continue the triumphant advance and win greater victories", the article concludes.

Workers Party of Japan

OW050942Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The coming into effect of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the official visit of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Japan are great events in the annals of Japan-China relations which have now entered into a new stage", says an editorial in the RONO SENBO, organ of the Workers Party of Japan, on November 1. The editorial says: "With the explicit inclusion of the anti-hegemony principle in the Japan-China treaty, it emits splendid radiance before the world people."

"The hegemonists have resorted desperately to threats and slanders in an attempt to obstruct its conclusion. Their ugly features are exposed before the world people under the radiance of the treaty, but they have not given up their despicable ambitions. Just as Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said at the press conference on October 25, 'the hegemonists, poking their hands everywhere, are posing a grave threat to world peace and international security. The danger of a new world war is an objective reality. The editorial says that the hegemonists are dreaming of dominating Asia through an 'Asian security system' and are attempting to drag Japan into the Soviet orbit so as to sabotage Japan-China relations.

JAPANESE PRESS REACTION TO SOVIET-SRV TREATY NOTED

GW041949Y Peking NCNA in English 1937 GMT 4 Nov 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Japanese newspapers state that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation has the nature of a military alliance and the conclusion of the treaty is one step of the Soviet Union in its plan to set up an "Asian collective security system."

TOKYO SHIMBUN in a commentary in the evening edition today said that the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty is far from being a bilateral treaty. The treaty has also an aim, that is, to materialize an Asian collective security system with the Soviet Union as its center. The commentary pointed out that with the treaty, the bridgehead of the Soviet Union in pursuing "Asian diplomacy" has been set up.

ASAHI SHIMBUN in a commentary in today's evening edition said that the Soviet Union had concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation with a Southeast Asian country for the first time. In return, Vietnam signed six agreements with the Soviet Union. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation "in essence has the nature of a military alliance. That much is obvious."

A dispatch today by Sano, correspondent of MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Moscow, quoted the treaty's noteworthy Article 6 which demonstrates the true nature of the treaty as a military alliance. A report in the same newspaper said, "This demonstrates the extraordinary determination of the Soviet ruling clique to do its utmost to bring Vietnam under its influence. "It is held that the newly-concluded Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is of great strategic significance and that military cooperation lies at its core."

A commentary by KYODO correspondent in Moscow says that by concluding this treaty, Vietnam which has gradually sided with the Soviet Union since its liberation "has now really chosen the way leading to membership of the Soviet camp."

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KYODO: SRV EMBASSY REJECTS 7 NOVEMBER PRC PROTEST NOTE

GW080616Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 8 Nov 78 CW

[Text] Peking, Nov 8 (KYODO)--The Vietnamese Embassy circulated a note Wednesday rejecting a Chinese protest over alleged Vietnamese killing of Chinese in the Sino-Vietnamese border area last Wednesday.

The note was sent to the Chinese Foreign Ministry and distributed to foreign diplomatic corps and newsmen in Peking. The Vietnamese Embassy rejected the Chinese protest note sent to the embassy Tuesday against the incident in which, the Chinese said, armed Vietnamese intruded into Chinese territory on the Sino-Vietnamese border and wounded and killed Chinese border inhabitants. The Vietnamese note claimed that the incident was deliberately caused by the Chinese on Vietnamese territory in the Sino-Vietnamese border area.

The Chinese had agreed to come and recover the bodies of the dead Chinese on Vietnamese territory, but later on they demanded that the Vietnamese bring the bodies to Chinese territory, the note said.

PEOPLE'S DAILY: SRV CANNOT HIDE AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA

BK050254Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 4 Nov 78 BK

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY in its 4 November issue reported that the army and people of Kampuchea had dealt a heavy blow to the Vietnamese aggressors and that Vietnam is planning another large-scale aggression against Kampuchea.

The paper also said (editorially): Vietnam is trying to deny the charge that it is attempting to destroy Kampuchea by force, saying that this is merely a fabricated story. But in fact the Vietnamese armed forces have launched a large-scale aggression during which they have encroached tens of km deep into Kampuchean territory. The Vietnamese armed forces have been engaging in such military violations since early October. There is undeniable evidence of this.

Most importantly, Vietnam is resorting to a "here we are" [lay] cong too! our bui nay] propaganda trick in order to cover up its intensive preparations for a dry-season offensive against Kampuchea. Nevertheless, facts and deeds always carry more weight than false arguments even if the latter are repeated thousands of times.

The fact is that while refuting the charge as a fabrication, Vietnam has continued to provide further evidence to substantiate it.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES SRV USE OF POISONOUS GAS ON CAMBODIA

GW080724Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 8 Nov 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The Vietnamese authorities' recent outrage of firing poisonous gas shells into Kampuchean territory in disregard of universal condemnation shows that the Vietnamese regional hegemonists do not hesitate to resort to any despicable and ruthless means in order to realize their plan of aggression against Kampuchea," says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary entitled "Grave Incident" carried in the paper today.

The commentary says: "It is not accidental that this grave incident occurred at a time when Vietnam was actively preparing to launch a fresh massive invasion against Kampuchea and Vietnamese leaders were going to sign a treaty with the Soviet Union in Moscow. This shows that emboldened by Soviet connivance and support, the swelled-headed Vietnamese authorities will not be satisfied until the destruction of Kampuchea. Vietnam has tried hard to cover up its plan of aggression against Kampuchea, but its poisonous gas shells have fully exposed its real features."

"However, this by no means demonstrates the powerfulness of the Vietnamese aggressors and on the contrary lays bare its weakness in nature. The Vietnamese authorities have suffered repeated setbacks in their military invasions of and subversive schemes against Kampuchea. MIG planes, guns and tanks can never subdue the heroic Kampuchean people. It can be sure that the more Vietnam escalates its aggression, the more disastrous its defeat will be. How can the poisonous gas shells save the Vietnamese aggressors?"

"This cannot but remind people of how the Vietnamese Government condemned the United States for using poisonous gas in its aggressive war against Vietnam and how the Vietnamese people came out triumphantly from the poisonous gas attacks. Having put themselves in the same position as aggressors they faced in the past, can the Vietnamese authorities come to a some how honourable end merely because of having the support of more ferocious Soviet hegemonists?"

1965 DRV Statement on Gas Cited

OW072026Y Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--The use of toxic gas by the Vietnamese authorities, as exposed today by the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea, reminds one of a past episode. On March 26, 1965, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement condemning the use of toxic gas by the United States Government in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The statement said that the criminal U.S. act was a blatant violation of the Geneva protocol of 1925. It noted, "The use of toxic gases by the U.S. imperialists who are thus going further along a criminal path in the aggressive war in South Vietnam has once again unmasked them as extremely cruel colonialist warmongers, and exposed the hypocrisy of their paying lip service to peace."

This statement is a valuable material even today. One need only change "the U.S. imperialists" to "the Vietnamese authorities", "South Vietnam" to "Kampuchea", and "colonialist" to "regional hegemonist" and the whole piece can well serve as an excellent comment on the recent use of toxic gas by the Vietnamese authorities. In the past, Vietnam fell victim to the aggressors' toxic gas. Today, those in power in Hanoi, who have degenerated into regional hegemonists, are using the same lethal weapon in their aggression against others. This is a jeer of history and a defamation of the glorious history of the Vietnamese people. The world public will not forgive the aggressive acts of the Vietnamese authorities just because they once joined the people's fight against aggression. Both the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese people will settle scores with the Vietnamese authorities who should be held responsible for their historical crimes.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CCP-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN PHNOM PENH

Tours Pharmaceutical Factories

OW072048Y Peking NCNA in English 2025 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese party and government delegation visited the No 1 and No 4 pharmaceutical factories in Phnom Penh this afternoon and was accorded a warm welcome by the Kampuchean party and government leaders and workers.

Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister, welcomed Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li and other Chinese comrades at the entrance of the No 1 pharmaceutical factory and accompanied them in the visit to the two factories.

In the exhibition room of the No 1 pharmaceutical factory Vice-Chairman Wang asked with keen interest the names and properties of Kampuchean medicinal herbs. He highly praised the Kampuchean workers' revolutionary spirit of hard work and their achievements in developing traditional medicine. He said to Secretary Pol Pot, "The work in the factory is well done. We have learnt a lot."

In the No 4 pharmaceutical factory, Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li paid high tribute to its effective management of production. He said, "Production is conducted in good order. The arrangement of the shops is well-designed, and especially sanitation is fine. This is very important." He continued, "The number of workers is small but the output of medicine is great."

The workers of the two factories regarded the visit of the Chinese party and government delegation as a jubilant event. Bouquets in their hands, many off duty workers in their holiday best gathered at the gates today to give the Chinese comrades a rousing welcome. The guests' arrival was greeted with loud cheers. Workers on duty concentrated on their work and greeted the Chinese comrades with smiles.

Kampuchean Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith briefed the Chinese delegation on the two factories. She said: "The No 1 pharmaceutical factory used to produce Western medicines and has been transformed into one producing traditional medicines in accordance with the Kampuchean Communist Party's line of self-reliance. By so doing, the abundant medicinal herbs in the country could be brought into full use. The factory has also concentrated many pharmacists to study improvement of the method of producing traditional medicines and the scientific process." She said: "The No 4 pharmaceutical factory resumed production early last year. The workers have learnt while working and can now operate skillfully."

The No 1 pharmaceutical factory of Phnom Penh is the biggest of its kind in Kampuchea with an output of over 100 kilogrammes of traditional medicines every 12 hours. The medicines it produces for colds, malaria, dysentery and women's diseases have good effects. The No 4 pharmaceutical factory is better equipped and produces some 20,000 ampoules of injections daily.

Yesterday afternoon, the Chinese delegation, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, visited the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh. The floor of the Watt Prean Keov of the palace is paved with 4,780 carved silver tiles. Its walls are decorated with colour murals about stories of ancient times. On display at the hall are gold and jade antiques, including a 60-kilogramme gold Buddha statue. These historical relics reflecting the high skill and wisdom of the Kampuchean people are well preserved.

Delegation Gives Banquet

OW072000Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Wang Tung-hsing, head of the Chinese party and government delegation and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, hosted a grand return banquet in the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, attended the banquet on invitation.

Attending the banquet were also other Kampuchean party and government leaders including Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ke Saum, Mey Prang, Thiounn Thoeun, Ieng Thirith, Yun Yat and Mang Met. Deputy head of the Chinese delegation Yu Chiu-li and members of the delegation Hu Yao-pang, Lo Ching-chang, Han Nien-lung, Shen Chien and Sun Hao were present on the occasion. When Secretary Pol Pot and other guests walked into the hall in the company of Comrades Wang Tung-hsing and Yu Chiu-li, all those present stood up and applauded warmly. At the banquet, the Chinese and Kampuchean comrades-in-arms met happily like a family reunion.

Wang Tung-hsing Speech

OWO71748Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--"During our stay in Kampuchea, the Chinese delegation have exchanged views extensively with Comrade Pol Pot and other Kampuchean party and government leading comrades on development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, on the present international situation and on questions of common concern, and achieved very satisfactory results," said Wang Tung-hsing, leader of the Chinese party and government delegation and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the reciprocal banquet here this evening.

He said, "Our fruitful visit will surely further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and two peoples of China and Kampuchea. The continuous strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will also contribute to the Asian people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

He said that the Chinese delegation has been accorded a warm and ceremonious welcome and cordial and friendly reception everywhere by the Kampuchean leading comrades and the people and appreciated their boundless cordiality and warmth. "All this makes us feel deeply that the Sino-Kampuchean friendship which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is great, sincere, profound and solid."

He said: "The visit has left us a rich and profound impression. We saw personally that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and for the sake of defending their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, are united as one in high spirit and are ready to deal a heavy blow on any enemy who dares to intrude. We are also glad to see that the Kampuchean people, adhering to the revolutionary line of independence, self-determination and self-reliance, are working selflessly for the building of a truly prosperous new Kampuchea with modern agriculture and an industrial basis and have already made inspiring achievements on both the industrial and agricultural fronts within a short period of three years. What is more admirable is that being hit by a flood unprecedented in 70 years, the Kampuchean people, firmly rallying round the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by Secretary Pol Pot and in a spirit of revolutionary optimism and revolutionary heroism, are fighting the flood and giving relief to the victims and are determined to win a complete success in the struggle by surmounting various difficulties. Such indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Kampuchean people is worthy of learning by the Chinese people and is a great inspiration to them. We firmly believe that the heroic Kampuchean people will definitely be able to overcome all obstacles and hardships on their road of advance and win greater victories."

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Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing said: "We will leave tomorrow for a visit to Angkor Wat. Upon our departure from the capital Phnom Penh, we wish to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the sincere proletarian revolutionary friendship cherished by the Communist Party and the government and people of China towards the Kampuchean Communist Party, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the fraternal Kampuchean people. Kampuchean comrades may rest assured that the Chinese people will always be friendly to and unite with each other, support and closely cooperate with each other and advance together.

Pol Pot Speech

OW072038Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the Kampuchean Government, today warmly greeted the full success of the Chinese party and government delegation's visit to Kampuchea.

Addressing the return banquet given by Wang Tung-shing, head of the Chinese party and government delegation and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, he said the visit "has further consolidated and strengthened our revolutionary friendship and militant unity. This is in the interest of our two countries and two peoples and the countries and peoples the world over who treasure independence, justice and peace."

He said that Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-shing and other Chinese friends have brought the profound friendship of the fraternal Chinese people to the Kampuchean people. "This will add a brilliant chapter to the history of our party, the history of our nation and the history of the relations between the Kampuchean and Chinese parties and the two countries."

"Our two parties and two peoples have long been class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe, understand each other and cherish a genuine mutual friendship. This profound and pure revolutionary sentiment has stood many tests, for our two peoples have a common revolutionary ideal, respect each other and treat each other on an equal footing, and our two parties have consistently adhered to correct proletarian principles," he said. People are concerned, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between us and the Chinese Communist Party and the fraternal Chinese people conform to the desire of our people and to the interests of the various countries and people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world as a whole in upholding independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peace. Therefore, we will devote all our potentials and abilities to the strengthening and development of this friendship so as to make it better, more consolidated and ever-green!"

He said: "It is our wholehearted wish that the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as wise leader and under the guidance of Chairman Mao Tsetung's glorious revolutionary line, would achieve new and greater successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction, realize the four modernizations in an all-round way, and, by the end of this century, build China into a modern and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, advanced science and technology, and a well-developed and strong defence force.

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Departs for Siem Reap

OW080712Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--The visiting Chinese party and government delegation with Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing as leader and Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li as deputy leader left here this morning by special plane for a visit to Siem Reap city in the northern region. They were accompanied by Secretary Pol Pot and Vice-Premier Ieng Sary.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea; Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress; Ke Saum, member of the party Central Committee; Mey Prang, president of the Committee of Communications; Thiounn Thiouburn, minister of health; Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; and Yun Yat, minister of propaganda and education. Diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy and representatives of Chinese engineers, technicians and students in Democratic Kampuchea were also at the airport to see the delegation off.

It is sunny in Phnom Penh today and the Chinese and Kampuchean national flags are fluttering at the airport under the blue sky. Over 1,000 youths in festive costumes lined the streets and waved bouquets to see off the Chinese delegation. Applause and shouts of "Long live the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and China" burst out when Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and Secretary Pol Pot arrived at the airport. Before boarding the plane, Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing warmly embraced and cordially shook hands with Kampuchean party and government leaders to bid farewell. Two girls presented flowers to vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-li at the ramp of the plane. Standing at the entrance of the plane Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing waved to bid farewell to the Kampuchean party and government leaders and the welcoming crowds.

Hu Yao-pang, Lo Ching-chang, Han Nien-lung, Shen Chien, Sun Hao and other members of the delegation left Phnom Penh on the same plane for Siem Reap.

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS CAMBODIA'S DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW050738Y Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Nov (HSINHUA correspondent)--Democratic Kampuchea pursues a foreign policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. It strives to strengthen friendly exchanges with other countries and resolutely supports the just struggle of the peoples throughout the world, especially those of the Third World. It has achieved outstanding successes on the diplomatic front and is exerting a growing influence in the world. At present it has diplomatic relations with 88 countries.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea supports the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality and works to strengthen its relations with the neighbouring countries in South and Southeast Asia. After liberation, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea sent delegations to Thailand to hold talks with the friendly neighbour, thus laying a good foundation for the settlement of questions between the two countries left by history. The two countries have decided to normalize their relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and establish ties in trade and communications.

Recently, Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary visited the Philippines and Indonesia. At the end of his visit to the Philippines, the two sides issued a joint communique declaring their common desire to further strengthen their relations and "oppose the establishment of hegemony and spheres of influence in Southeast Asia". Kampuchea has in recent years strengthened its friendly contacts with Laos, Burma, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan, and many countries in Africa, Latin America and Europe. These contacts have promoted mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation.

Democratic Kampuchea pays attention to promoting friendly relations with socialist countries and Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations as well as progressive personages in various countries. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, made an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea last May at the head of a party and government delegation. The two countries signed a friendship and cooperation agreement, in which they expressed their common determination to oppose foreign interference. Kampuchea has also strengthened economic and cultural ties with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the past few months it received as guests the leaders or delegations of Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations from Australia, Argentina, the United States, Iceland, Italy, Denmark, France and Norway, as well as friends from other countries. These friends were encouraged very much by the new scenes in Kampuchea. They spoke highly of the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in consolidating the worker-peasant revolutionary regime and rehabilitating and developing their national economy.

Kampuchea resolutely supports the Third-World countries and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and makes efforts to promote the consolidation and solidarity of the non-aligned movement. Its clear-cut and principled stand at the non-aligned conference, the U.N. General Assembly and other international meetings was much appreciated by the world people. It firmly supports the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, the Palestinian and Arab people's struggle against Israeli Zionism, and the just struggles of the Zimbabwean, Namibian, Azanian and other oppressed peoples. It supports the efforts to establish nuclear-free zones in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and other regions and the efforts to establish a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

China and Kampuchea are friendly socialist neighbours. The people of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms sharing joys and sorrows. The two countries, two parties and two peoples have all along supported each other. The recent years have seen the further consolidation and development of their friendly relations and cooperation. Leaders of the two countries exchanged visits frequently, not long after Kampuchea's liberation, President Khieu Samphan and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary visited China. The Chinese Government has sent two economic delegations to Kampuchea. Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei and Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Teng Ying-chao visited Kampuchea respectively in December last year and January this year. These visits have further strengthened the profound friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples. Last year, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister Pol Pot paid an official and friendly visit to China, which was a new contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship. The visit to China this year by Chairman of the People's Congress of Kampuchea Nuon Chea and Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen became a new chapter in the history of the friendly relations between the two countries.

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TENG'S VISIT TO THAILAND

Meets Former Prime Minister

OWO71532Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today conveyed to former Thai Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot regards of Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and said that they hoped that he would revisit China at any time convenient to him. The former Thai prime minister said he wanted very much to go to China again and expressed his gratitude for the concern shown to him by Premier Hua Kuo-feng during his last visit.

The Chinese vice-premier, who met the former Thai prime minister in his suite in Erawan Hotel here this afternoon, thanked the latter for his important contribution to the normalisation of China-Thailand relations. During his 1975 visit to China, the former Thai prime minister signed with the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In meeting Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping here today, Mr. Khukrit said: "I am happy that my efforts have borne fruits in your visit."

Present on the occasion were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lih.

Meets Former Foreign Minister

OWO71534Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today expressed thanks to former Thai Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan for his important contribution to the normalisation of relations between China and Thailand in 1975. Meeting the former Thai foreign minister in the Erawan Hotel here this afternoon, Vice-Premier Teng said: "It was not easy for you to overcome the difficulties at that time."

Chatchai Chunhawan, who is the chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association, replied: "The majority of the Thai people supported us, so we succeeded in our efforts."

During the 20-minute meeting, Vice Premier Teng and his wife Cho Lin chatted with Mr Chatchai and his wife Buruan in a cordial atmosphere. Among those present were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lih.

Attends Badminton Tournament

OWO71942Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was accorded a standing ovation when he attended the closing ceremony of the first world badminton championships in the company of Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan in National Gymnasium One here this evening at the invitation of the president of the World Badminton Federation Thawi Chunlasap. More than five thousand badminton enthusiasts packed the gymnasium to watch the players contend for the titles of the five individual events at stake.

The Chinese vice-premier together with the Thai prime minister watched the men's doubles finals between China and Thailand and later awarded a trophy for the men's singles winner and another for the men's doubles winners. The Thai prime minister awarded a trophy for the women's singles winner and another for the women's doubles winners. Willibard Kente, president of the African Badminton Federation and vice-president of the World Badminton Federation, awarded a trophy for the mixed doubles winners.

Among those present at the closing ceremony were Thawi Chunlasap, president, Henry Pok Ying Tung, honorary president, Chu Tse, first vice-president, and Chumpon Lohachala, vice-president, of the World Badminton Federation. Mme Cho Lin, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh, and other members of Vice-Premier Teng's party were present at the ceremony which ended at 24:00 hours (local time).

Attends Dinner Hosted by Kriangsak

OW071950Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan personally cooked his favourite dish curry beef and fried noodles to entertain visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin at a private dinner he gave in his residence here this evening. Prime Minister Kriangsak and his wife Wirat greeted Vice-Premier Teng and Mme Cho Lin at the gate of their house in the northern suburbs of Bangkok. Strolling on the courtyard lawn, the two leaders exchanged greetings while about one hundred newsmen milled around to take shots.

A lively atmosphere prevailed at the dinner. Prime Minister Kriangsak welcomed Vice-Premier Teng as "a friend and a relative". He invited the Chinese vice-premier to eat "masman nuea"--curry beef cooked with oyster oil, coconut milk, hot pepper and onions--and the peppery fried noodles prepared by himself before the dinner started. Vice-Premier Teng told Prime Minister Kriangsak that they were similar to China's Szechwan food which he liked. Sitting around tables, hosts and guests chatted freely at the dinner. The Thai prime minister asked about Vice-Premier Teng's impressions of the inland fisheries institute he visited this morning and suggested that China's Kwangtung Province might try the Thai method of rearing giant shrimps in six months. Vice-Premier Teng said that China's numerous waterways provided vast fish-breeding grounds and that China was willing to exchange experience in fresh water fish breeding with Thailand. To warm applause, the Thai friends who were present sang in unison the Thai song "China and Thailand Are Close as Kinsmen".

Prime Minister Kriangsak and Vice-Premier Teng went from table to table to clink glasses with the participants. Thawi Chunlasap, president of the Olympic Committee of Thailand, told Vice-Premier Teng: "The friendship between Thailand and China is of paramount importance to us. This friendship must be strengthened from time to time." Vice-Premier Teng agreed with him and thanked him for his help to China in international sports. Among the guests at the dinner were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Chinese Ambassador Chang Wei-lieh and Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin. Among the 60 participants at the dinner were Thai Deputy Prime Ministers Bunchai Bamrunghong and Somphop Hotrakit, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and other cabinet ministers, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces General Soem Na Nakhon, and chairman of Thailand-China Friendship Association Chatchai Chunhawan.

Watches Military Demonstration

OWO81220Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today praised the military skills of the Thai armed forces and lauded the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of both countries when he attended a two and a half hour military demonstration at the Artillery Centre of the Royal Thai Armed Forces at Lop Buri some 130 kilometres east of Bangkok. Observers here noted that this is the first time that the Royal Thai Armed Forces arranged such a large-scale military demonstration involving almost all branches of the armed forces in honour of a visiting foreign leader.

The Chinese vice-premier flew into the Lop Buri Air Base of the Second Wing of the Royal Thai Air Force by special plane from Bangkok this morning in the company of General Saiyut Koetphon, chief of staff of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, and Air Chief Marshal Panieng Kantarat, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Air Force. The Supreme Commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces General Soem Na Nakhon headed all top-ranking military officers of the armed forces to greet Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping when he alighted from the plane. A military welcoming ceremony was held at the decorated air base. After the air force band played the national anthems of China and Thailand, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping reviewed a guard of honour of the Royal Thai Air Force in the company of General Soem Na Nakhon.

From the air base, Vice-Premier Teng's motorcade proceeded to the nearby artillery firing range located in a valley surrounded by hills. In a speech of welcome before the demonstration started, General Soem Na Nakhon stated that the Thai armed forces were built up in accordance with the necessity of consolidating and safeguarding Thailand's national independence and sovereignty. He expressed the hope that Vice-Premier Teng's visit to the Thai armed forces would mark the establishment of sincere friendship between the armed forces of the two countries which would bring about a closer relationship between them and be forever imprinted in the annals of the two armies.

The ground-naval-air joint military demonstration started with the booming of 12 gun-salvo salute and the dropping of three parachutes from a helicopter separately trailing a Chinese national flag, a Thai national flag and a colourful banner with the words: "Warm welcome to His Excellency Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping!" Four paratroopers, two young men and two girls, were airdropped from a height of five thousand metres to land accurately on the fifty-metre-wide ground in front of the reviewing stand. Amidst warm applause they presented bouquets of fresh flowers and ensigns of Thai paratroops to Vice-Premier Teng. A sharp-shooter fired nine pistol shots on the targets in a distance of twenty metres to open a slogan of nine Chinese characters meaning "May Thai-Chinese friendship be evergreen". This drew tremendous ovations from the crowded spectators.

F-105 and F-5E jet fighters and T-30 jet bombers of the Thai air force zoomed past the reviewing stand in formations at an altitude of only 100 to 200 metres. They also demonstrated the skill of firing or bombing at ground targets. Army tanks, naval amphibious tanks, bazookas, cannons of various calibres all fired accurately on their targets. Helicopter units and armoured units skillfully performed concerted joint actions. Their high skills won repeated applause.

At the end of the military demonstration, Vice-Premier Teng inspected an exhibition of military weapons produced by the Thai armed forces themselves.

Supreme Commander General Soem Na Nakhon hosted a luncheon at the Lop Buri Air Base in honour of Vice-Premier Teng and his wife Cho Lin. Chatting cordially with General Soem Na Nakhon, Vice-Premier Teng expressed thanks for the warm hospitality given him by the Thai armed forces. He praised the high military skills demonstrated by the Thai officers and men and hoped that the friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries would grow steadily.

Vice-Premier Teng and his party flew back to Bangkok after reviewing a honour guard of the Royal Thai Air Force at the air base this afternoon. Among those accompanying him were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, Chinese Ambassador Chang Wei-lieh, Deputy Director of the General Office of the State Council Li Li-yin, and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Mao Hsien-chi.

High-ranking Thai officers attending the military demonstration included General Pandhum Davivongs, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces; General Prem Tinsulanond, commander-in-chief of Royal Thai Army; and Admiral Kavee Singha, commander-in-chief of Royal Thai Navy. Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun was also present.

'Satisfied' With Visit

GW081250Y Peking NCHA in English 1235 GMT 8 Nov 78 GW

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told Thai newsmen here today that he was satisfied with the results of his good-will visit to Thailand. He pointed out that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between China and Thailand "is in the interest of China and Thailand and will, moreover, have a positive influence on peace and security in Southeast Asia."

Vice-Premier Teng warned against expansion and infiltration being stepped up by the hegemonists in Southeast Asia. He pointed out that the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty will have a positive influence in safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Speaking at a press conference held here this afternoon, Vice-Premier Teng said that the leaders of China and Thailand held sincere and friendly talks at which the two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest including the international situation, the situation in Asia and bilateral relations. He added, "We hold identical or similar views on many important issues, and the two sides share the common desire of enhancing our friendship and cooperation."

He pointed out that China and Thailand are both developing countries, and the peoples of the two countries are ardent lovers of peace. They need a peaceful international environment in which to build up their respective countries. "However," he stressed, "we cannot fail to notice that the hegemonists have in recent years stepped up their expansion and infiltration in Southeast Asia, posing a grave threat to peace and security of this region. We cannot but be on the alert to this danger."

Vice-Premier Teng pointed out that the central theme of the recently-concluded China-Japan peace and friendship treaty is anti-hegemonism.

He said, "The anti-hegemony clause is first of all a pledge of self-restraint on the part of China and Japan not to seek hegemony themselves and at the same time expresses their opposition to the efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish hegemony."

Vice-Premier Teng expressed heartfelt thanks to their majesties the king and the queen, the government and people of Thailand for their warm and cordial reception and also to those in all walks of life who have worked for the promotion of Sino-Thai friendship. He also expressed his profound sympathies and solicitude to the Thai people in areas afflicted by the flood.

The visiting Chinese vice-premier recalled the long-standing traditional friendship between the two peoples of China and Thailand whose record of friendly contacts dates back more than two thousand years. He pointed out: Relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975. Early this year, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chavanon visited China, and the two sides signed a trade agreement and an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Friendly exchanges between the two peoples have become more frequent in recent years, and the amicable co-operation between the two countries has witnessed new progress.

Vice-Premier Teng went on to say: In the course of continued contacts between the Chinese and Thai peoples, a large number of Chinese settled down in Thailand. Most of them have now adopted Thai nationality and are assimilated into the local population. This is a gratifying development. He stressed, "Our Government has always supported and encouraged Chinese residents in Thailand to choose Thai nationality of their own accord. Those who have acquired Thai nationality automatically forfeit their Chinese nationality and should fulfil the duties of a Thai national. In the case of Chinese residents who retain their Chinese nationality, it is our hope that they will abide by the laws of Thailand, respect the customs and ways of the Thai people and live in amity with them. Their proper rights and interests should be guaranteed. We hope Chinese nationals residing in Thailand will continue to make due contribution to promoting Sino-Thai friendship and to the Thai economy, culture and public welfare."

EUROPE

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UK, BELGIUM, FRANCE

OW071726Y Peking MCNA in English 1634 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left here by air this evening for a friendship visit to Britain, Belgium and France at the invitation of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, the Belgium-China Association and the French-Chinese Friendship Association. The delegation is led by Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Its members are Lin Chao-chih, Chu Tzu-chi, Huang Kang, Chiu Chi-hua and Liu Cheng. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng and Vice-Presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Yang Chi and Hsieh Pang-ting. Also present were officials of the British and French Embassies.

WANG CHEN MEETS WITH UK STATE SECRETARY FOR INDUSTRY

OW721228Y Peking NCNA in English 2109 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 7 Nov (REUTERS)--Visiting Vice-Premier Wang Chen had a meeting here this morning with British Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley. Vice-Premier Wang Chen thanked the British Government for the sincere hospitality accorded to him and his entourage. Varley expressed his welcome to the Chinese vice-premier and hoped his visit would be a joyful and fruitful one. Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the closer links established during the last few years between China and Britain. They also discussed ways and means for further expanding the trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries. Their meeting was joined later on by some British friends from industrial circles, who gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese guests after the meeting.

VICE PREMIER KU MU DISCUSSES ERC-PRG RELATIONS

DW060830Y Mainz Domestic Service in German 1135 GMT 5 Nov 78 DW

[Excerpts from Reporter Roehl interview with ERC Vice Premier Ku Mu, in Chinese, German translation superimposed, apparently live]

[Text] [Question] During the past few years relations between the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic have developed very favorably. What are the primary fields for the further development of relations between our countries?

[Answer] In the fields of politics and economy, and also in science and technology, as well as in the cultural field, it is necessary to develop the relations between our two countries.

[Question] An intensified trade and economic exchange has been planned for the next few years between our two countries. Can you explain in some more detail in which fields the People's Republic of China offers us possibilities for exports, and what we can deliver?

[Answer] We have already scored successes in the further development of economic and trade relations between our two countries. We are making an effort to adopt progressive technology from foreign countries. The first agreement has already been concluded between our two countries for construction of installations and machines for the mining sector. If the final negotiations are successful, the contract will amount to about 4 billion U.S. dollars. The introduction of modern mining technology from the Federal Republic is important to us; but there are still more possibilities in other industrial branches: in natural-gas extraction or in the chemical industry or the machine-building branch, for instance. Thus, great possibilities exist for economic cooperation between our two countries.

In talks with West German friends, I often pointed out that we should not plan in trade development between our countries only for the near future, for the next few years, but that we should also plan on a long-term basis. We have set firm targets for ourselves up to the end of this century. By the year 2000 we will implement the four modernizations in the People's Republic of China. Surely this will be a difficult task for us; but we are highly optimistic that we will cope with these tasks. To achieve this target we must continue without any changes our policy of independence, self-reliance and confidence in our own strength. At the same time we will import, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage and with consideration of our payment capabilities, a great deal of progressive technology from foreign countries. Since West Germany has a highly developed technology it will be a good partner for future cooperation if the necessary preconditions exist.

Political as well as economic and technological considerations prompt us to seek co-operation. As far as our methods of payment are concerned, all modes of payment customary in the world are acceptable to us.

Let me now discuss our export possibilities. We also have many goods for export: for instance, coal, petroleum, machines, machine parts and other traditional export goods of China. We are determined to intensify our efforts in the export field. Naturally, the number of our export goods is not yet very large; but we will endeavor to offer more, for we know that trade spells imports, and an imbalance in foreign trade is undesirable as far as we are concerned. But as I said, we are also thinking about the modes of payment, for example, about raising credits abroad by our national bank. We are contemplating installment payments. As soon as we have taken over the new technology we will pay in installments. There are, however, other possibilities for foreign trade payments.

[Question] Apart from the economic relations, the cultural exchange, too, will increase. Existing plans provide for 500 Chinese students to come to the Federal Republic. Will this number be the limit, and do plans exist to set up cultural institutions in China with German aid?

[Answer] Sending Chinese students to study in Germany is the mere beginning of a further cultural exchange between our two countries. The building of our economy and in the introduction of modern technology from abroad the principal problem manifests itself more and more from one day to the next: the shortage of technical personnel. To train more engineers in China we must intensify the work of scientific institutions and research institutes, as well as the work of the institutes of higher learning in general. Under the plan, this also includes sending still more students to foreign countries for enrollment there. There are other methods, too. Thus, we are planning to invite foreign experts to China to help modernize some Chinese plants; or foreign experts could work as specialists in specific industrial enterprises of China.

[Question] It is intended that the Chinese students live with German families in Germany. Do you expect this to result in friendlier relations between the German and Chinese peoples?

[Answer] This practice is good, to be sure. So far we have sent only a few students to foreign countries, who then mostly lived in a building of the embassy or of other Chinese delegations. I do not think that this is so good. I think the Chinese students should live with German families so they will get a better knowledge of the Federal Republic and more rapidly improve their knowledge of German.

[Question] During your latest tour of Europe you visited the Federal Republic and several West European countries, but you were also the guest of the EC Commission in Brussels. What is the attitude of the People's Republic of China to the efforts made towards European unification?

[Answer] We have always felt that European friends should unite to protect themselves against external aggression. We have emphasized time and again that we would be pleased if a unified and strong Europe emerges some day. When the EC was founded the People's Republic of China issued a favorable statement on this organization. We have concluded an economic agreement with the EC already.

During my tour of Europe I had an opportunity to visit Brussels and to talk there with the president of the EC Commission and his deputy. And just recently a large EC delegation headed by the vice president of the Commission, Taffer camp, visited China. During this visit the delegation was received by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his deputy. This also means that we, the People's Republic of China, adopt a very friendly attitude toward the EC.

[Question] Does this favorable attitude mean hope for a united, greater economic partner, or do you primarily have in mind the significance of the pooled political power of Europe against potential claims to hegemony from another side?

[Answer] Both are significant. Above all, the People's Republic of China regards the EC as an important trade and economic partner. A unified Europe will, however, play an important role also as a political organization. Surely you will remember that on the occasion of the signing of the long-term trade and economic agreement with the EC, our representative stressed that the conclusion of this agreement is not only economically significant but also politically important. Hence, in keeping with the policy of the People's Republic of China we support everything that may be beneficial to the unification and the strengthening of the peoples of Europe.

[Question] The most important foreign-policy event in Asia during the past few years probably was the conclusion of the treaty on peace and friendship between the People's Republic of China and Japan. What objectives does your government link to this treaty?

[Answer] The conclusion of the treaty on peace and friendship between China and Japan is an event of great political significance. It places the long-term relations of friendship between China and Japan on an historical basis. The conclusion of this treaty not only is in keeping with the basic interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, it also represents an important factor for further development in Asia, in the Pacific region and in the world at large. This treaty met with a good response, with support and with recognition in most countries. Good evidence of this fact is the opinion of the world public, that is to say, the voices of the press from all over the world. But there are also some people who are not at all pleased with it. However, their very irritation shows that we are right.

We have noted with joy that our Japanese friends have resisted pressure from outside with determination. China and Japan are neighbor countries which are separated by only water. The conclusion of this treaty contributes to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan. Is it, therefore, harmful to the other states?

The core of this treaty on peace and friendship is that both sides have come out against aspirations for hegemony. The Chinese Government has often stated that China is not in a position to raise hegemonic claims; nor will we do that in the future since our policy is determined by socialism and the Marxist-Leninist idea. By this treaty the Japanese Government, too, has come out against any aspirations for hegemony. This is good, for some people have voiced the anxiety that the resurrection of Japanese militarism is still possible. With the conclusion of the treaty on peace and friendship between China and Japan this anxiety of certain people will disappear. Even though a third country has come out against us aggressively and with hegemonic claims, both China and Japan opposed this as though this were natural. The struggle between two hegemonical powers, and especially the desire for expansion of our northern neighbor country, constitute the hotbed of the unrest existing in the world nowadays. So we have concluded this treaty on peace and friendship with Japan, which opposes any hegemonical aspirations. But we also hope that all other peoples of the world will strengthen their vigilance against any efforts toward hegemony.

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[Question] Will the supreme representative of the People's Republic of China, Hua Kuo-feng, visit us in the near future?

[Answer] Owing to earlier visits to China and invitations extended on this occasion, Chairman Hua first had to visit Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Iran. Later Chairman Hua surely will also visit other European countries, including Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany. But the chairman himself will decide when he will have the time to pay such official visits.

In conclusion I would like to say a few words more: It was with joy that I heard from you that the vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic, Genscher, will grant the Southwest German Service an interview within the framework of the broadcasts on Chinese Week. I am an old friend of Mr Genscher. During my stay in the Federal Republic I had a very frank and friendly dialog with Genscher. Please convey my cordial regards to Mr Genscher when you return.

FRENCH COMMERCE, TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

OW061602Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the regional chamber of commerce and industry of Nord-Pas-de-Calais from France led by Conrad Bernstein today left here for home via Canton. The French friends arrived here on October 27 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the council, met and had a talk with the delegation on further developing trade relations between China and Northern France which the delegation represented. Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-chairman of the council, gave a dinner for the delegation. The French visitors also had business discussions with Chinese industrial departments and foreign trade corporations and visited factories. They also visited Shanghai and Canton in addition to Peking.

MACHINE BUILDING DELEGATION DEPARTS ITALY FOR SWITZERLAND

OW060138Y Peking NCNA in English 0114 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 5 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese machine building industry delegation, led by Chou Tzu-tsien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, left Venice for Switzerland today after a ten-day friendly visit to Italy.

The delegation came to Italy at the invitation of the Fiat Group. During its stay in Italy, it visited eleven cities including Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin and Venice, and toured factories producing diesels, generators, vehicles and tractors as well as other industrial and agricultural establishments. The delegation made extensive contacts with personages from industrial circles and was accorded with warm hospitality.

PRC To Buy Tractors

OW062046Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2009 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bergamo, Lombardy, Italy, 6 Nov (AFP)--China is to buy farm tractors worth about 50,000 million lire (about 62,500,000 dollars) in Italy next year, it was learned today. The contract was signed here during the week-end by Chinese Minister of Industry Chou Tzu-chien and top officials of the Same Trattori Company.

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The company said in a communique that the purchases would continue over the next few years until the Chinese had a national tractor industry of their own. Same Trattori undertook to train Chinese personnel in charge of tractor maintenance. The first Chinese technicians are due here in January.

U.S. DEFENSE 'EXPERTS' ARRIVE IN ANKARA

OW072132Y Peking NCNA in English 2115 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--A U.S. defence experts team arrived here on November 5 to look into possibilities of cooperation in the defence manufacturing industry between Turkey and the United States, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the Turkish Foreign Ministry. The statement says, "The talks which started in the Turkish Foreign Ministry on November 6 between the United States and Turkish delegations constitute the first contact made within the framework of placing defence relations on healthier grounds with a new thought. For this reason there is no expectation of the assumption of mutual commitments at this stage."

The U.S. team was scheduled to visit some Turkish installations where small arms and defence equipment are manufactured.

ROMANIA'S CAZACU RECEIVES PRC SPORTS DELEGATION

OW061651Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy prime minister, yesterday met with the delegation of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission led by Wang Meng, minister in charge of the commission. Emil Draganescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister for tourism and sports, was present at the meeting.

During his stay here, Wang Meng and Draganescu exchanged views on promoting sports exchanges between the two countries and further cooperation in international sports organizations. The Chinese delegation went on a tour of Galati, Braila and Dolj counties, and had discussions with Romanian leaders in charge of physical culture. It also visited some Romanian sports establishments, industrial and mining enterprises and farms. A plan for sports exchanges between China and Romania in 1979 was signed by Wang Meng and Draganescu on November 2. The Chinese delegation left here for home today.

ROMANIAN SCINTEIA DELEGATION PETED IN SHANGHAI

OW070930Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Yen Yu-min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, met and had friendly talks with members of the Romanian SCINTEIA delegation headed by Constantine Mitea, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chief editor of SCINTEIA, on the evening of 2 November. After the meeting Comrade Yen Yu-min gave a banquet for all the members of the SCINTEIA delegation.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SHAH OF IRAN APPEALS FOR PEACE, STABILITY

OWO71718Y Peking NCNA in English 1622 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Iran's Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in an address to the nation yesterday called for peace and stability in the country, reported the PARS NEWS AGENCY today.

"The strikes and slowdowns, most of them correctly motivated, have changed course recently and interrupted industry and the everyday life of the people--even stopping the flow of oil which is vital to the country." These events "had reached such a stage in most parts of the country that our country's independence has been endangered," he said. "To establish the rule of law and preserve peace and security, I made every possible effort to establish a coalition government. Only after it had proved impossible, did I appoint a temporary government."

"Now I want to repeat my oath to the nation and ensure you that the previous mistakes and corruption will not be repeated and will even be compensated for," he stressed. "I guarantee that after securing peace and stability a national government will be appointed to grant people their essential rights and liberties, hold free elections, and implement the constitution," he stated.

"However, in the present situation it is the prime duty of the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces to establish and secure peace and stability," he said. He asked the religious leaders and people to preserve peace and calm. "Let us all think of Iran in these critical moments.... I will accompany you in all your efforts to preserve the territorial integrity of the country, our independence, national unity and the establishment of liberties in the country," he concluded.

The new prime minister, Gholamreza Azhari, was reported to make a statement on the same day. He called on the country's religious leaders to cooperate with him to restore order and security and to combat corruption. "It is with the assistance of the Moslem leaders, of all religious persons and the Iranian people that I will be able to accomplish my mission," he said. "We are in office temporarily. Once order is restored, we will hand over power to a truly national government which will organize entirely free elections and grant all liberties," he promised.

New Cabinet Formed

OWO72256Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--The new Iranian Cabinet headed by Gholamreza Azhari was formed, reported the PARS NEWS AGENCY today.

Four members of the former Sharif-Emami Cabinet are remained in their posts. They are Minister of Foreign Affairs Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu, Minister of War Reza 'Azimi, Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Karim Mo'tamedi and Minister of Industries and Mines Mohammad Reza Amin.

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Among the six new members of the cabinet are Minister of the Interior and in Charge of the Ministry of Economics Affairs and Finance Abbas Qarabaghi and Minister in Charge of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Gholam Ali Oveysi.

Iranian Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi declared today that the new cabinet is a temporary one.

REPORT ON CLOSING OF ARAB SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

OW061556Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (HSINHUA)--The four-day Arab summit conference was closed at the Presidential Palace here last night.

Speaking at the closing session, Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the conference, said that the conference had gained positive results which reflected the sincere aspiration for preserving unity on the basis of Arab principles.

His speech was followed by an address by King Husayn of Jordan who pledged to make every effort to defend the Arab homeland and to stand fast in defence of Arab rights in the occupied territories, especially the restoration of Jerusalem to the Arabs. Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia pledged to work for the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli rule. South Yemeni Premier 'Ali Nasir Mohammed said the summit would "drive us towards the closing of ranks in order to abort Zionist and imperialist plots."

After the closing session, Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi read a final communique of the conference to the journalists.

The communique says the conference reiterated that all Arab countries would support by all means the struggle waged by the Palestinians (through their legitimate representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization) for liberation, the restoration of their national rights including the return to their homeland, the determination of their own destiny and the establishment of an independent state on their own land.

The conference held that the Camp David accords encroached on the rights of the Palestinians and the Arab nation and violated the resolutions of the Arab summits, especially the Algiers and Rabat resolutions. They also violated the Arab League Charter and the U.N. resolutions on Palestine, the communique states. The conference urged the Egyptian Government to renounce the accords and not to sign any peace treaty with the enemy, it says. The conference was deeply convinced that the Arab nation is capable of coping with any difficulties on the basis of Arab unity and potentiality, it adds.

It was decided that an Arab summit will be held in November every year.

Besides the conference's five working sessions, frequent bilateral and multi-lateral contacts were carried out in the course of the conference to exchange and adjust views on the Middle East situation. There were noticeable differences between the participants' attitudes towards the Camp David accords and Egypt. The final communique was a child of compromise.

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BOUMEDIENE RECEIVES ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE FROM PRC LEADERS

LDO41848Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--On the occasion of the commemoration of the 24th anniversary of 1 November, President Houari Boumediene, president of the Republic and the Council of the Revolution, has received a message of congratulations from the leaders of the Chinese People's Republic, Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council.

The text of the message states in substance:

"Under the leadership of Your Excellency, the Algerian Government and people have continuously been achieving successes in safeguarding national independence and the sovereignty of the state, in the development of the national economy and culture, as well as in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, and we wish you from the bottom of our heart even greater victories in your march forward.

"May the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries and the friendship of fighters between our two peoples become even stronger and may they constantly develop."

ALGERIAN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR CANTON

OW031744Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--An Algerian Government trade delegation headed by Salim Kelladi, director of external relations of the Ministry of Commerce, left Peking for Canton by plane today.

The delegation arrived here on November 1 to visit China and to attend China's export commodities fair in Canton. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh met with the Algerian guests yesterday.

MILITARY FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONCLUDES SUDAN VISIT

OW071538Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 7 November (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Military Friendship Delegation led by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here this morning for Mogadiscio following a successful friendly visit to the Sudan. It was seen off at the airport by Major Generals Fathi Umar Abu Hassan and 'Abd ar-Rahman Hassan Suwar al-Dahab, deputy chiefs of staff at the Sudanese People's Armed Forces, and other high-ranking officers. In the company of Major Generals Hassan and Dahab, the Chinese deputy chief of the general staff and other members of the delegation reviewed a guard of honour formed by the Sudanese People's Armed Forces amidst the martial strains of a military band. Lieutenant Colonel Hussayn Salih Musa, military attache of the Somali Embassy, and Chinese Ambassador Chang Yueh were present on the occasion.

During its stay in the country, the delegation visited Wad Medani, Gezira Province, on November 4, and toured Port Sudan the next day. It gave a reciprocal banquet at the Chinese Embassy on November 6.

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Arrives in Somalia

OW071728Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese military friendship delegation led by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived here from Khartoum at noon today at the invitation of the National Defence Ministry of Somalia.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were: Brig. General Yusuf Ahmed Salhan, vice-minister of the National Defence Ministry; Col. Mohamed Omar Osman, commander of the Somali navy; Col. Abdi Osman Mohamed, commander of the Somali air force; and other high-ranking officers of the Somali national army. Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh was also present.

Honored at Banquet

OW080728Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Minister of the Somali National Defence Ministry Brig. General Yusuf Ahmed Salhan gave a banquet at the officers' club here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese military friendship delegation.

In his speech, Vice-Minister Salhan said at the banquet that the Chinese delegation's visit to Somalia is of historical importance and will strengthen the mutual understanding between the peoples and armies of the two countries. He expressed the hope that the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Somalia and China will be further developed with each passing day.

In reply, head of the Chinese delegation and deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Ho Cheng-wen, said that the friendly relations between China and Somalia have been developing continuously on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The friendly relations between the two countries and the brotherly friendship between the two peoples provide a sound basis for the friendship between the two armies, which has a bright prospect of development.

Present on the occasion were Commander of the Somali Navy Col. Mohamed Omar Osman, Commander of the Somali Air Force Col. Abdi Osman Mohamed and other high-ranking officers. Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh was present. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HUA GREET'S DOMINICA'S INDEPENDENCE, RECOGNIZES NEW STATE

OW031726Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking 3 Nov (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Patrick John, prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica, expressing warm congratulations on the independence of Dominica. The message reads:

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"On the occasion of the declaration of independence of Dominica and Your Excellency's assumption of the office of prime minister, I wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the government and people of Dominica. I wish to take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize the Commonwealth of Dominica. I hope that the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will grow daily.

"May the Dominican people make constant achievements in safeguarding their national independence and building up their country."

BRAZILIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW041710Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Brazilian trade delegation headed by Shigeaki Ueki, minister of mines and energy, arrived here by plane this evening at the invitation of Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade. They were met at the airport by Minister Li Chiang and Aloisio Napoleao, Brazilian ambassador to China.

Li Chiang Banquet

OW051712Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang gave a banquet this evening for the visiting Brazilian trade delegation led by Shigeaki Ueki, Brazilian minister of mines and energy. Brazilian Ambassador Aloisio Napoleao attended the banquet.

Minister Li Chiang said in his toast that both China and Brazil were developing countries and they had many common points in international affairs. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, he continued, their economic and trade ties had increased steadily. He expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit to China was bound to make an important contribution to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and promoting the friendly relations between the two countries. Li Chiang stated that there were broad prospects for developing the economic and trade relations between China and Brazil."

In response, Minister Shigeaki Ueki said that China was a vivid example of human creativeness and this, he added, referred not only to the traditional wisdom of the Chinese people but, in particular, to the on-going great undertaking of construction and modernization. He went on to say that Brazil felt very close to China because, as developing countries, they faced the same historical challenge. This challenge was to decide their own destinies and ensure a future of peace and well-being for the next generation. Because of the above reasons, he declared, prospects for cooperation between Brazil and China were broad and inspiring. "Our political and economic relations have a firm foundation and we hope to expand long-term, direct bilateral relations of cooperation," Minister Ueki said.

Present on the hosts' side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng and others.

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TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS FROM JAPAN HOST PEKING BANQUET

OW070952Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] A visiting group of Overseas Chinese from Taiwan province residing in Japan with (Liao A-min) as its leader and (Liu Hsi-sheng) as its adviser hosted a reciprocal banquet in Peking's (Mintsu) restaurant on the evening of 1 November. Attending the banquet at invitation were Tsai Hsiao, member of the CCP Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee and a compatriot of Taiwan province; Yang Su-te and Nieh Chen, deputy secretary generals of the CPPCC National Committee; Li Chun-ching, (Chien Fu-ta) and Hsu Meng-shan, responsible persons of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; and 20 compatriots of Taiwan province currently staying in Peking.

In proposing a toast, (Liao A-min) expressed his gratitude to the motherland and its people for their warm welcome and affectionate reception. He said: "During our current trip to the motherland, we are very happy to witness that the people of the motherland are working hard to accelerate the four modernizations. The people of our motherland are industrious. Our motherland is rich in natural resources. We are confident that under the leadership of the CCP headed by Chairman Hua, our motherland will surely realize the four modernizations by the end of this century."

(Liao A-min) said that he will report what he has seen and heard in the motherland to the vast number of compatriots from Taiwan province residing in Japan and to the compatriots in Taiwan as well, thereby making a contribution to the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

At the banquet, compatriots freely talked about their profound flesh-and-blood relations. The visiting group of Overseas Chinese from Taiwan province residing in Japan left Peking by plane for their homes in Japan on the morning of 2 November.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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E 1

WEI KUO-CHING SPEAKS AT CHI YEN-MING MEMORIAL MEETING

OW070632Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1702 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov--Comrade Chi Yen-ming, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, and adviser of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, died of illness at the age of 71 in Peking at 1225 on 21 October despite medical treatment.

On the afternoon of 2 November, a memorial meeting was held for comrade Chi Yen-ming at the auditorium of the Peking Papaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing sent wreaths.

Other party and state leaders Soong Ching-ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Nieh Jung-chen, Peng Chung, Chao Tzu-yang, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan [2621 0064 3123], Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen [3769 7201] and Ku Mu sent wreaths.

CPPCC Vice Chairmen Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Comrade Chi Yen-ming's friends Huang Chen [7806 6966], Lin Hu-chia, Wan Li, Sung Ping, Wang Feng, Hsi Chung-hsun, Tuan Chun-i, Jen Chung-i, Yang I-chen and Liao Chih-kao also sent wreaths.

The memorial meeting was attended by Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, and Soong Ching-ling, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Chou Chien-jen, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen [3769 7201], Ku Mu, Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen, Tung Ti-chou and Huang Huo-ching. They expressed sympathy to Feng Hui-te, wife of Comrade Chi Yen-ming and their children.

Comrade Ulanfu presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Wei Kuo-ching delivered a memorial speech, saying:

Comrade Chi Yen-ming was a Peking native of Mongolian nationality. He first took part in revolutionary activities under the leadership of the party in 1935 and joined the CCP in February 1938. During the war of resistance against Japan, he was chief editor of the ANTI-JAPANESE DAILY published in northeast Shantung, dean of a political cadre school, chief of the Taihang branch under the director of the South Hopei Administrative Office, researcher of the Central Research Institute in Yen-an, in addition to holding other official positions.

After China won the war of resistance against Japan, he accompanied the CCP delegation to Chungking and Nanking, in the capacity of the delegation's secretary general. He later became secretary general of the urban work and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee. Following liberation, he became an alternate member of the CCP delegation to the first CPPCC plenum; deputy of the first second and third NPC's; deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; director of the General Office of the Central People's Government; deputy secretary general of the Government Administration Council; deputy secretary general of the State Council; director of the Premier's Office; director of the Bureau of the Experts Administration under the State Council; secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of Culture; and vice minister of the Ministry of Culture. The memorial speech said: Comrade Chi Yen-ming was an outstanding CCP member and a dedicated proletarian revolutionary fighter. After taking part in the revolution, he loved the party and people and devoted the rest of his life to serving the cause of the party.

He demonstrated profound proletarian affection for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Te. He worked a long time under the direct leadership of Premier Chou and resolutely and firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He played a significant role in promoting the united front work, and political and cultural work. He was a very capable assistant of Premier Chou. While accompanying Premier Chou to Chungking and Nanking during the liberation war, he waged a tit-for-tat, fierce, complicated struggle against the KMT reactionaries under very dangerous circumstances. After the revolution was crowned with victory, he assumed great political and organizational responsibility for preparing and convening the CPPCC sessions while serving the Government Administration Council and State Council, and distinguished himself by excellently fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party. Comrade Chi Yen-ming was an outstanding leading cadre on the cultural front and a pioneer in revolutionizing early theatrical works.

In active response to the call of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," He joined with comrades of the Yenan Peking Opera Theater to create a Peking Opera entitled "Driven To Revolt" which prompted Chairman Mao to write a letter highly praising this work. While serving in the Ministry of Culture, he devoted himself to implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, strengthening unity among cultural workers and upholding the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." In this way, he made outstanding contributions to developing and vitalizing socialist culture. He studied diligently and thought out everything thoroughly. He was an acknowledged scholar in the fields of literature, drama, cultural relics, calligraphy, stone carving and economic research.

The memorial speech said: During the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines within the party, Comrade Chi Yen-ming took a firm, unyielding stand in the face of false charges and persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He was a man capable of standing up to severe tests. He was boundlessly loyal to our wise leader Chairman Hua and wholeheartedly supported the party Central Committee headed by him. He converted his infinite hatred for Lin Biao and the "gang of four" into a powerful driving force for the new Long March. He enthusiastically displayed his fighting will and worked tirelessly to implement the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, and to accomplish the general task for the new period. While serving as secretary general of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, he firmly and thoroughly implemented the party's united front policy and principles, and took an active part in promoting the CPPCC National Committee's work and in restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition of democratic consultations. He brought into full play all positive factors for widely inviting criticism and promoting the education of talented people. In this way, he contributed remarkably to the further development of the united front work. When he became ill as a result of hard work and was later hospitalized, he still persevered in carrying on his work and fought tenaciously for his life until his death. Comrade Chi Yen-ming diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and regarded Premier Chou as a brilliant example from whom he must learn. He often used Premier Chou's teachings to encourage other comrades to wholeheartedly serve the party and people and to continue doing so until their deaths. Comrade Chi Yen-ming dedicated his life to revolutionary struggle. His death was a great loss to our party. We deeply mourn his passing.

The memorial speech continued: As we deeply mourn Comrade Chi Yen-ming's death, we must learn from his noble qualities of being loyal to the party and people and serving them wholeheartedly. We must learn from his revolutionary style of diligently and assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts.

We must learn from his strong party spirit of being open, aboveboard and frank with the people, paying attention to general interests, observing discipline, and never seeking personal fame or official positions. We must learn from his work style of being modest and prudent, treating comrades and friends with warmth and sincerity, being unassuming and easily approachable, humbly paying attention to opinions and suggestions from others, being good at uniting cadres both inside and outside the party and maintaining close ties with the masses. Comrade Chi Yen-ming never turned down any small, specific job assignments while attending to matters of primary importance. He always worked diligently, seriously, conscientiously and carefully, and displayed a high sense of responsibility for work. We must also learn from his revolutionary spirit. When we mourn Comrade Chi Yen-ming's death, we must convert grief into strength, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and strive to thoroughly implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, accomplish the general task for the new period, consolidate and develop a lively political situation characterized by stability and unity and build China into a powerful and modern socialist state.

Among the units which sent wreaths were the CPPCC National Committee; the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; the central judicial and public security group; the organization, propaganda and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee; the State Planning Commission; the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; the Ministry of Culture; the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; the general offices of the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council; the Peking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; various democratic parties; various mass organizations; and various provincial and municipal united front work departments and CPPCC committees.

Also attending the memorial meeting were responsible persons of the departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees including Hu Yao-pang, Lo Ching-chang, Hu Chiao-mu, Chen Yeh-ping, Li Pu-hsin, Feng Hsuan, Tung Hsiao-peng, Li Kuei, Wu Hsin-yu, Ku Ming, Han Kuang, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Chao Chang-pi, Liu Wei, Huang Chen [7806 6966], Wu Ching-tung, Li Chang, Chou Yang, Peng Yu-chin, Li Meng-fu, Cheng Po-ko, Kao Fu-yu, Tsai Hsiao, Nieh Chen, Yang Ssu-te, Chou Erh-fu, Li Hsiao-lu, Chin Te-yuan and Wang Tao-chiang; some of the NPC Standing Committee members in Peking including Ou Tang-liang, Teng Tien-tao, Liu Ta-nien, Yen Chi-tzu, Mao I-sheng and Fu Chung; some Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC in Peking including Wang Tzu-kang, Wang Chung-wu, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Kun-lun, Wang Hsueh-ying, Wang Wei-kang, Kan Tzu-sen, Shen Chien, Pao Erh-han, Feng Wen-pin, Cheng Fang-wu, Lu Tung, Liu Fei, Liu Chung-jung, Liu Ching-fan, Kuan Jui-wu, Sun Cheng-pei, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Yen Hsin-min, Su Tzu-heng, Tu Yu-ming, Li Shih-chi, Li Chu-li, Li Chun-ching, Yang Cheng-ming, Wu Mao-sun, Wu Tai-feng, Wu Hsueh-chih, Ho Hsien, Ho Chang-kung, Ku Chun-fan, Sung Hsi-lien, Chang Su, Chang Tse, Chang Pang-ying, Chang Hsiao-chien, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chang Chia-fu, Chen Tzu-sheng, Lin Hai-yun, Lo Chiung, Chou Shih-kuan, Cheng Tung-kuo, Chao Chung-ao, Hu Tzu-ying, Hu Yu-chih, Hou Ching-ju, Fei Hsiao-tung, Pan-chan-o-erh-te-ni Chueh-chi-chien-tsan, Hsia Chih-hsu, Chien Chang-chao, Hsu Po-hsin, Hsu Pin-ju, Hsu Chu-po, Kuo Hung-tao, Huang Wei [7806 4850], Huang Kan-ying, Huang Ting-chen, Sa Kung-liao, Yen Kuei-yao, Cheng Ssu-yuan, Tseng Chuan-liu, Tseng Hsien-chih, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Chu Tu-nan, Lei Chieh-chiung, Hsiung Fu, Hsiung Tien-ching and Feng Yun-ho; and friends of the late Comrade Chi Yen-ming including Lu Cheng-tsao, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Kung Yuan, Li I-mang, Li Li-yin, Chang Chih-hsiang, Lo Shu-chang, Tsao Yu, Hsu Ti-hsin, Yu Kuang-yuan, Hsu Li-chun, Hsia Yen, Chin Cheng, Chang Ju-lo, Ma Wen-jui, Li Ta, Chen Nan-yuan, Kao Teng-pang, Hsueh Mu-chiao, Yang Fang-chih, Chou Wei-chih, Li Mo-han, Ho Ching-chih, Wang Lan-hsi, Li Tieh-cheng, Ssu-tu Hui-min, Tseng Tao, Liu Chien-chang, Chiang Hsiao-shu, Wang Shih-kuang, Ling Yun, Wang Hsueh-wen, Feng Chi-ping, Chang Chen-huan.

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Also present were Tung Chun-tsai, Liu Yang-chiao, Liu Lan-po, Sung I-ping, Tu Kan-chuan, Li Chin-te, Mei I, Liu Ang, Wu Po, Lien Kuan, Wang Pu-lin, Chang Hsiao-tseng, Jen Chi-yu, Liu Shu-chou, Liu Tao-sheng, Hsueh Tzu-cheng, Tsao Ching-hua, Chou Hai-ying, Li Po-chao, Wei Ming, Yu Kang, Hsia Nai, Wu Tso-jen, Li Pu, Shen Tzu-chiu, Yuan Wen-shu, Yen Wen-ching, Chin Shan, Tsai Jo-hung, Chin Tzu-kuang, Hsiao Chia, Tu Chin-fang, Chao Yen-hsia, Wu Wei-jan, Han Yu-tung, Sun Yueh, Fang Chih-ta, Ho Lien-chih, Wang Ting-kuo, Yu Li-chun, Huang Wei [7806 5524], Chu Tuan-shou, Hu Chieh-ching, Shen Pu, Chao Lei, Chiao Chi, Hsiao Hsien-fa, Kuo Tung, Chang Hsueh-ming, Fang Jung-hsin, Han Chuan-hua, Yuan Chao-chun, Fu Chieh, Kuan I-wen, Liang Hsiu-liang Hsiu-lien, Kuo Hsiu-i and Kuo I-ching.

Mass representatives of the National CPPCC, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and other departments concerned also attended the memorial meeting.

On the afternoon of 27 November, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and other party and state leaders including Wei Kuo-ching, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Nien Jung-chen, Teng Ying-chao, Chi Peng-fei, Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen, responsible persons of the National CPPCC, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, responsible persons of the departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and State Council, and the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, some NPC Standing Committee members in Peking, some National CPPCC Standing Committee members in Peking, and friends of the late Comrade Chi Yen-ming as well as representatives of organizations concerned--a total of more than 400 people--went to the Peking hospital to bid farewell to Comrade Chi Yen-ming's remains.

When Comrade Chi Yen-ming was seriously ill, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Liao Cheng-chih, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Sung Jen-chiung, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Yang Ching-jen, Chang Chung, Hu Tzu-ang and others visited with him at the hospital.

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR WIFE OF MILITARY THEORIST CHIANG PAI-LI

OW071724Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--A memorial meeting took place at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries here yesterday afternoon for Madame Chiang Tso-mei, wife of Chian Chiang Pai-li, the noted Chinese military theorist who was active in the early part of this century.

Madame Chiang Tso-mei died of illness in Peking on October 17, 1978, at the age of 88.

Wreaths were presented by Liao Cheng-chih and his wife Ching Pu-chun, Lo Ching-chang and his wife Tu Hsi-chien, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central Committee of the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang.

Liu Fei, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting and Han Chuan-hua, counsellor of the State Council, made a memorial speech.

Han Chuan-hua said: Madame Chiang Tso-mei was born in Hokkaido, Japan, and was married to Mr. Chiang Pai-li in 1914. She helped her husband throughout the following decades when he took part in the punitive expedition against Yuan Shih-kai and the movement to uphold the provisional republican constitution, the northern expedition and the war of resistance against Japan. After she acquired Chinese citizenship, she contributed her share to the Chinese people's cause of liberation, the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and China's socialist revolution and construction.

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She loved new China, concerned herself with affairs of state, had at heart her former associates and old friends in Taiwan province and those residing overseas and paid close attention to the cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying China.

Present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, patriotic personages, relatives and friends of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, as well as representatives of office cadres from departments concerned.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES WRITERS TO STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG

HK080547Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 Oct 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Strive To Do a Good Job in Describing the Struggle of the Revolutionary People Against Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] Following the deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," a number of short stories about the crimes and pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have recently appeared. These include "The Class Master" by Liu Hsin-wu (PEOPLE'S LITERATURE No 11 1977); "The Struggle of the Soul" by Wu Chiang (SHANGHAI LITERATURE AND ART No 5); "An 'Unsuitable' Brother-In-Law" by Kuan Keng-yin (YALUCHIANG No 7); "Scars" by Lu Hsin-hua (WEN WEI PO 11 August); "A Sacred Mission" by Wang Ya-ping (PEOPLE'S LITERATURE No 9); and "Wake Up, Brother" by Liu Hsin-wu (CHINA YOUTH No 2). These works have aroused strong reactions from readers as well as literature and art circles. Although many comrades have praised them without reservations, some have critically commented on certain works. To promote free discussion of published works in the media and exchange views on them is of great benefit in liberating our thinking, implementing the "double hundred" policy, creating a lively atmosphere and promoting the development of socialist literature and art creation.

The people are the most authoritative critics of works of literature and art. Chairman Mao said: "How well a stage production has been presented is determined by the audience." To judge a work, the masses also have the right to speak and give their views. Because they are the main subject of literature and art, which serve them. Moreover, the masses constitute the broadest group of readers and audiences that regularly appreciate literature and art. They have an abundance of practical experience and wisdom. The ability to distinguish between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds must be tested in practice, be determined by the masses and not based on a few views. In this respect, only the masses armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought have the right to speak because they judge things on the basis of the six political requirements put forward by Chairman Mao (requirements that champion the people's interests, aspirations and demands). After the above short stories were published, those who had read them discussed them earnestly. They approved of some but were critical of others. This showed that the masses knew what was right and what was wrong. Therefore, critics of literature and art must listen to the views of the masses. It is not advisable to use administrative orders to solve issues of right and wrong that arise in literary and art creation and in assessing literature and art.

Publication of the above-mentioned short stories is a reflection of the deepening struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced fascist cultural dictatorship for many years. They set up many "forbidden zones" and imposed taboos to strangle the production of socialist literature and art. [paragraph continues]

As a result, a hundred flowers no longer bloomed and people were afraid to write articles or produce plays. There were no novels or poetry. The entire literary scene presented dim prospects, reminiscent of scenes of ten thousand silenced horses. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the vast number of writers and artists have liberated their thinking and settled accounts with the theory of the "dictatorship of the sinister line on literature and art" concocted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." After smashing the "forbidden zones" and taboos and other restrictions, they have explored new themes and new styles of writing. "The Class Master" and other short stories that expose the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their pernicious influence are examples of successful attempts by literature and art workers. Despite the inexperience of young writers and the many imperfections found in their works, the basic viewpoint followed by most of these works is correct. We should allow writers and particularly young writers to summarize their experiences and correct their shortcomings so they can improve themselves in practice. It is very commendable for writers to join in the battle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," to ponder over the many problems that arise in daily life, to depict the injuries inflicted by the sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and to conduct bold experiments in art. We should earnestly support them. In the garden of socialist literature and art, these new flowers should be encouraged to bloom.

A very important task confronting our literature and art workers is to use various literary forms to expose the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and their pernicious influence. Literature and art portray life and are reflected in it. A writer responsible to the revolution and the people must face and not turn away from vital problems that arise in daily life. The struggle waged by our party against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is a violent struggle involving genuine and sham Marxism. As an issue of vital importance in our time, this round of struggle has become one of the important themes for the present stage of literary and art creation. Although the "gang of four" were smashed 2 years ago, their pernicious influence still persists politically, ideologically and theoretically and pervades many spheres of Chinese society. To eliminate all the remnant poison requires the whole party and people throughout the country to make Herculean efforts. As Chairman Hua rightly pointed out, exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" still remains, now and in the near future, a matter of primary importance for the people of the whole country. Our writers and artists should use all the facilities at their disposal to actively participate in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They should do so by selecting subject matter based on their own experiences in life to penetratingly expose and mercilessly lash out at Lin Piao and the "gang of four," by criticizing them for the injuries inflicted on the masses as a result of the fake left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line and by helping the masses see more clearly the reactionary nature of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and the evil consequences of the reactionary line they pushed. Through education by both positive and negative examples, they should encourage the masses to bitterly hate Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and cherish the happy, militant life in the new historical period under Chairman Hua's leadership.

Literature and art that expose the crimes and pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" must not be equated with the "literature of exposure" that negates the Great Cultural Revolution. Our literature and art should expose the dark forces associated with Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and the evil consequences left over by the old society's exploiting classes. Chairman Mao said: "All dark forces that harm the masses must be exposed and all the revolutionary struggles of the people must be praised. This is the fundamental task of revolutionary writers and artists." The subjects of exposure by revolutionary writers and artists should not be the masses, but rather the aggressors, exploiters, oppressors and the evil consequences they have left behind."

[paragraph continues]

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were a group of old and new counterrevolutionaries, the people's most ferocious enemies. They were representatives of the exploiters and oppressors. They were just a collection of the old society's filth and muddy waters. In exposing and criticizing this bunch of evildoers, we should take the proletarian stand and employ revolutionary public opinion, including revolutionary literature and art, until the evil consequences they left behind are eliminated. Such exposure and criticism is precisely aimed at safeguarding the gains of the Great Cultural Revolution and at praising the revolutionary people's indomitable spirit. How can it be said that it is the "literature of exposure" to negate the Great Cultural Revolution?

Literature and art portray life through the use of artistic images and examples. In using literature and art to expose the crimes and pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we must first solve the relationship between life and art in their true forms. "Life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life. Revolutionary literature and art should create a variety of characters out of real life and help the masses to propel history forward." Writers and artists should "concentrate on everyday phenomena, typify the contradictions and struggles within them and produce works that awaken the masses, fire them with enthusiasm and impel them to unite and struggle to transform their environment." Chairman Mao defined these principles to guide us to make great efforts in this direction. The episodes portrayed in short stories such as "The Class Master," "A Sacred Mission" and "Scars" exemplify our actual everyday life. In a certain sense, the writers of these short stories, have artistically succeeded in generalizing certain essential attributes of social life. However, ideologically and artistically, some of these works can be further improved. For example, if episodes about the masses' strength and their struggles against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" are depicted in greater detail, more forceful and typical heroes and artistic images can be created.

Certain episodes described in some of the works should be carefully revised to make the details conform with what actually occurred. Many readers have criticized certain works and suggested that certain sections be revised. All things follow the law of the unity of opposites and are characterized by their dual nature. Where there is oppression, there will be resistance; the greater the oppression, the greater the resistance will become. When the "four pests" ran wild, the tyranny of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was balanced by the revolutionary people's brave struggles. Before and after the 1976 Ching Ming Festival, did history not witness the brave struggles of the people in the capital against the "gang of four" in front of the monument to the people's heroes along with other righteous actions taken by people in various parts of the country? Despite the various subject matter selected by the writers to develop underlying themes, those engaged in literature and art must fully depict the struggles by the masses against the dark forces exemplified by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" while exposing and criticizing them. They must write about the people's strength, anticipate their ultimate triumph, portray compelling artistic images and express the spirit of our time so that people will be inspired by these artistic images. Only by doing this can writers and artists give play to the fighting role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy." This is the essential aspect of actual everyday life. If writers and artists neglect this, their works will not achieve anticipated artistic effects.

The militant life of our time is magnificent and colorful. To expose the crimes and remnant poison of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is only one aspect of literature and art. It alone is not enough. [paragraph continues]

In his government work report at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua said: "There should be variety in the subject matter of our literature and art. Modern revolutionary themes should be dominant, particularly those reflecting the three great revolutionary movements of the socialist period. However, attention should also be given to historical and other themes." He also pointed out: "Our writers and artists should have lofty aspirations and strive to produce fine works of art depicting the glorious deeds and achievements of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Te of the NPC Standing Committee and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and the militant course of the people's revolutionary struggle led by our party." Led by the CCP and Chairman Mao, our people carried out protracted and earth-shaking revolutionary struggles, achieved great and heroic deeds and inspired the emergence of countless soul-stirring heroes. In carrying out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and led by the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people throughout the country are now on the new Long March to fulfill the general task for the new period. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our people have displayed soaring ambitions and a lofty spirit and are marching toward the goal of a modern and powerful socialist country in big strides. Our writers and artists should compose songs of triumph of our time. They should go deep into life and produce fine works reflecting the lofty deeds of heroes on the new Long March and depicting the magnificent outlook of our new socialist era.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD MISTAKES

HK071136Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 31 Oct 78 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "The Correct Policy for Uniting the Whole Party"]

[Text] When cadres have made mistakes, should we implement the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" or should we discharge them from their posts to be prosecuted and beaten with big sticks? This is a major question that concerns whether the ranks of our party can flourish, whether we can unite with more people to participate in the revolution and whether we can undertake construction. Comrade Mao Tsetung correctly says, "if we are kind to comrades who have made mistakes, we shall gain support from people and unite with them." This was convincingly proved by the emergence of a united front after the Hunan provincial party committee helped rectify the work style of the Anhsiang County party committee.

It is the cadre line and policy of a Marxist-Leninist party to care for and cherish the cadres and to help them by conducting timely and effective education. In the long-term line struggle, Comrade Mao Tsetung summarized the correct principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" in regard to comrades who have made mistakes. We should conscientiously implement this principle in order to insure the all-round well-being of the party, cherish cadres and unite more people to participate in the revolution and undertake construction. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, our party has been adhering to the same style. However, schemers and careerists such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" implemented the principle of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" in regard to the masses of revolutionary cadres who contradicted them. They were only too glad to annihilate these cadres because of their struggle for personal power and for the benefit of the gang.

For materialists, no sage is all-knowing in foresight and forethought. It is inevitable that a revolutionary will take a detour or make a mistake in the cause of the revolution, especially if he is under the influence of a wrong line. We must allow others to make mistakes and correct their mistakes. To do so we must implement the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

[paragraph continues]

We must also help the comrades who have made mistakes to analyze the social, historical and ideological roots of their mistakes so that they can learn from them, correct them and increase their awareness of them. In handling the mistakes made by the Anhsiung County party committee, the Hunan provincial party committee correctly implemented this principle: Neither cover up the conflict, nor deny the comrades' past achievements; care for and cherish the comrades on the one hand and divide one into two--be strict with them--on the other. By so doing, pressure becomes a motive force which heightens the revolutionary spirit of county party committee leaders, and they will set good examples for the juniors in handling mistakes. This is a better method to educate and unite the cadres and bring positive factors into full play than simply dismissing and replacing a few cadres or punishing them.

Of course, educating these comrades does not negate the party's regulation of taking disciplinary action against comrades who have made mistakes. Even disciplinary action against a very few diehard elements serves an educational purpose. Therefore, these comrades should adopt a correct attitude and dare to admit and correct their mistakes instead of shying away from them. This is the responsible attitude of a Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre toward the people. As the saying goes, "error is often the pioneer of rightness." If we learn well from mistakes and obstacles, we will be wiser and will take fewer or no detours at all in the future. Right will emerge from wrong.

Comrade Mao Tsetung points out that "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" is a principle that unites the party. We must adhere to this principle. It is our party's extremely important and fine tradition and work style. Over the past years, the fine tradition and work style have been dampened by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." We must revive and foster them. We must appeal to the whole party to have a correct attitude toward the comrades who have made mistakes and help them understand and correct the mistakes. We should also fully mobilize all positive factors and convert negative factors into positive ones in order to form a mighty revolutionary contingent and to be united in the struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period.

COMMENTATOR ARTICLE ON IMPLEMENTING 'CLASS ORIGIN' POLICY

HK071210Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 Oct 78 p 3 HK

[Letter by Chao Chung-chih [6392 1813 1807] of the Hantan Municipal Vegetable Company, Hopei Province: "It Is Good To Reaffirm This Policy"]

[Text] Editor's note: In his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress, Chairman Hua instructed us to implement the party's policy of overall planning and proper arrangements, give play to all positive factors and build socialism. We must conscientiously implement the various proletarian policies of the party, including the one regarding the children of parents who are not workers or who have political problems.

Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" actively pushed their reactionary theory of lineage to discriminate against, preclude, attack and persecute children of parents who are not workers or who have political problems, seriously undermined the policies of the party and dampened the revolutionary enthusiasm of some of the people. To speed up the fulfillment of the general task for the new period it is necessary to eradicate the pernicious influence of the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," to correctly handle such problems as employment, promotion, higher education, league and party membership and army enlistment of children with parents who are not workers or who have political problems, to do all work according to party policy and to not discriminate against or preclude them. At the same time, we must conscientiously do ideological work and unite with them in making contributions to the building of a strong and modern socialist state [end of editor's note]

The article "An Important Problem in Implementing the Policy on Cadres" by the PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator has, with the sharp axe of dialectical materialism, chopped away the spiritual shackles from many people. Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and company confused the relationship between ideology and reality and advertised that ideology was innate. They took a metaphysical viewpoint in dealing with class composition, peddled the feudal reactionary theory of lineage and used the background and political problems of the father as a club to use against people in order to oppose the party and usurp power. Their pernicious influence is deep and extensive. Influenced by them, some of the leading cadres were afraid to train and educate these kinds of people. Some investigators of organizations and departments insisted on looking into the background of people for three generations back, and people with this kind of problem had a heavy mental burden to bear.

The publication of the Commentator's article has given moral encouragement and support to the leading cadres upholding the policy of the party, moreover, it is a great spiritual emancipation for people with this kind of problem!

The consistent policy of our party is: Take account of class origin but not to the extent that it decides everything; lay emphasis on political performance. It is now extremely necessary to reaffirm that this is an effective measure for implementing our party's policy on uniting with all people that can be united with and bringing all positive factors into play. During the stormy years of the revolution, our party mobilized all positive factors, organized a formidable revolutionary army and removed the three great mountains by applying this policy. People who have been through this phase deeply appreciate the policy. Take myself for example. My father was severely punished by the government in 1947, but the party did not reject me because of this. I received the same training and education as other young people and was permitted to join the revolutionary ranks. When I scored achievements, I was given credit and rewarded like other people. With the training and education of the party, I gloriously joined the Communist Party and worked in a military organ for a long time. I deeply appreciate the concern and warmth of the party from the bottom of my heart! However, the "gang of four" and their factional hardcore elements sabotaged this regulation of the party. Since my job was changed in 1966, I have been put into cold storage. I am not saying that I should be an "official," but the problem is that this is inconsistent with the party's policy toward cadres.

At present, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has put down rebellion and restored order, and the correction of this policy disrupted by the "gang of four" is indeed very popular: It inspires all the progressive people who closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to advance boldly on the road of continuing the revolution!

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FORMULATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AT PEKING MEETING

OW070805Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 3 Nov--Our country's social science workers are formulating a national philosophic and social sciences development plan for the period from now to 1985 and are striving to have philosophic and social sciences aid the rapid realization of the four modernizations. Recently, the Chinese Social Sciences Academy and the Ministry of Education jointly sponsored a preparatory meeting of the National Philosophic and Social Sciences Development Plan Conference in Peking. At that meeting opinions on formulating such a development plan were exchanged and an initial blueprint for developing philosophic and social sciences was presented.

The meeting emphasized the important role of philosophic and social sciences and discussed the current fundamental tasks in our country's philosophic and social sciences. It pointed out: To speed up the realization of the four modernizations, we must not only clarify the many ideological and theoretical confusions created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," in light of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, but also sum up both positive and negative experiences since the founding of the country, study the new situation and the new issues in light of basic Marxist theories, and put forward our proposals and viewpoints which may help speed up the realization of the four modernizations. History evolves and theories develop. This requires continuous efforts to use new theories and conclusions so as to replace outdated ones which have been proved inappropriate by practice.

The meeting pointed out that, while studying philosophic and social sciences, we must fully and accurately understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, correctly master and apply the philosophic thinking of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, follow the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in everything and integrating theory with practice, critically inherit our predecessors' research results, combine the masses' wisdom and creativity, give play to socialist democracy and implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

After serious discussions, the meeting put forward a preliminary philosophic and social sciences development plan and made the following suggestions for major projects and measures: First, the subject matter to be listed in the development plan as well as the results of studying these points must provide Marxist answers to the most important theoretical and practical issues of social science; the study of important matters which are closely related to the realization of the four modernizations must be handled on a priority basis. Second, in formulating the plan, our social science workers in China must be asked to make particular contributions to world academic circles. Third, the plan should include the compilation of a set of basic textbooks on social sciences. Fourth, it is necessary to write and compile various reference books for the study of social sciences, and to coordinate with natural science workers in jointly writing a Chinese encyclopedia. Fifth, efforts must be made to fill in the blanks regarding the study of social sciences as soon as possible. Sixth, it is essential to conduct basic investigations regarding the domestic situation in a planned, organized manner within the next few years. At the same time, it is necessary to greatly strengthen the study of economic, political, cultural and social conditions abroad. Seventh, the plan should also include the establishment of organs for the study of social sciences and of a research network which will include as many branches as possible in the field of social sciences and which will have a fairly rational geographical distribution. At the same time, it is necessary to organize, through research meetings and various academic societies, those people at various posts who have shown capabilities and an interest in doing research work, and strengthen leadership over them. Eighth, the plan should include the training of research workers in the social science field. Ninth, efforts must be made to popularize social sciences. Tenth, it is essential to do a good job in compiling reference material, providing information, performing competent translation work and improving library services.

The delegates attending the meeting pointed out: To bring about great developments in the field of philosophic and social sciences in China, it is imperative to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four," shatter the ideological shackles which they imposed on the people, and help people emancipate their minds.

Workers in the field of social science must dare to adhere to truth and scale the heights of social science. The delegates pointed out: Lin Piao and the "gang of four" set up "prohibited areas" in various places, prevented people from expressing their views, undermined democracy and fettered revolutionary spirit. In order to emancipate our minds, we must thoroughly annihilate the "prohibited areas" set up by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Some people still haven't overcome their fear. This is a psychological condition which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" created by setting up their "iron and steel and hat factories" and by wilfully persecuting cadres and the masses. The more thoroughly the work of eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is carried out, the better the work of helping people overcome their fear will develop.

Attending the meeting were some 200 delegates from various research organizations in philosophical and social sciences, various institutions of higher learning and propaganda and education departments throughout the country. President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Hu Chiao-mu, Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao and Vice Presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Chou Yang and Huan Hsiang delivered reports. Yu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, summed up the meeting. A number of report sessions were separately presided over by Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Teng Li-chun and Vice Minister of Education Kao I.

ADVANCES IN USE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN PEDIATRICS DESCRIBED

OW071444Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--Children suffering from virus pneumonia against which antibiotics have proved ineffective now can be treated effectively with traditional Chinese herbal medicine. Four hundred cases were treated with herbal medicine between the winter of 1976 and the spring of 1978.

The results of this treatment were given in a number of papers read at the Seventh National Pediatrics Conference held recently in Kueilin, Kwangsi, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Medical Society.

Doctor Chang Tzu-ching, associate research fellow of the Institute of Pediatrics in the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, worked out this treatment in cooperation with Kao Hsu, deputy head of the Pediatrics Section of Changping County Hospital on Peking's outskirts. To treat the ailment, they followed the traditional medicinal principle of combatting fever and removing the toxic effect of the virus and helping the patient loosen the phlegm. The doctors selected different prescriptions of herbal medicine, varying the prescriptions according to the severity of the case and to the stage of the illness. In the early stage, the prescription emphasized combatting the fever and removing the toxic effect of the virus. In the middle stage, the prescription coupled this with herbs that help stimulate blood circulation or to loosen the phlegm and stop coughing. Where doctors suspected complications, they added antibiotics.

Results showed that in 55 of the 60 cases of adenovirus pneumonia treated, the children's fever on the average subsided in four and a half days after entering the hospital and rale (abnormal rattling or bubbling sound in the lungs) disappeared. Only five patients died because of complications with staphylococcus aureus infection or bleeding from the stomach and intestines. Among the other cases of virus pneumonia including respiratory syncytium virus pneumonia, not a single patient died.

A paper by Doctor Chu Feng of the Pediatrics Section of a hospital at the Anshan Iron and Steel Company reported the following results: Among the 2,957 cases of pneumonia treated between 1973 and 1977 where there was low oxygen metabolism and where integrated Chinese and Western medicine was used the cure rate reached 93.5 percent and the mortality rate was only 0.44 percent. The cure rate rose by 2.5 percent and the death rate dropped by 70 percent between 1970 and 1972. Chinese pediatricians achieved this result after more than 20 years' clinical practice.

Yeh Hsiao-li, head of the Pediatrics Department of the Fukien Provincial Hospital, and veteran traditional Chinese Doctor Lin Ching-tang worked out together a series of methods to treat infant diarrhea. Lin Ching-tang's medical skills have been passed on through seven generations in his family. Doctor Yeh diagnosed cases using Western methods and Doctor Lin varied herbal prescriptions according to the types of diseases.

Scleroma (patchy or generalized progressive hardening of the subcutaneous fat) in new born and premature babies is frequently fatal. It occurs when a baby is born in a very cold environment, picks up an infection or has congenital anomalies. Since October 1977 the Hunan Medical College has been injecting a solution of rhizoma ligustici and safflower (flos carthami) to replace liver extract for treating this disease. Eleven out of 14 cases were cured. It took three to fourteen days for the hardening to subside completely. The method aroused the delegates' attention because it had no side-effects.

Many pediatricians reported on the effects of treating kidney trouble with herbal medicine. Papers also reported on progress in integrating virology, immunology, pharmacology and pathology with clinical work.

Non-surgical methods of treating acute abdominal conditions in children have been widely used in China. Using Western methods the children's hospital in Wuhan verified the effectiveness of treating acute abdominal conditions with herbal medicine. Intussusception (a kind of intestinal obstruction) in children now can be treated by air enema, a simple and economical non-surgical method, which returns the intestines to their normal position.

Doctor Chang Chin-che, head of the Surgery Department of the Peking Children's Hospital, reported on "The Pathological Basis of Treating Adhesive Intestinal Obstruction by Integrating Chinese and Western Medicine". It furnishes a reliable basis for further prevention and treatment of intestinal obstruction in children.

The conference listed health protection for rural children as one of the key items for medical research. Delegates from provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held lengthy discussions on improving health services for children.

Two hundred and fifty medical college professors, veteran doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, pediatricians and medical workers specializing in children's health were present.

At the conference the Committee of the Pediatric Society of the Chinese Medical Society held its first session and elected as Chairman Professor Chu Fu-tang, director of the Peking Children's Hospital.

CHINA GENETICS SOCIETY FOUNDED AT NANKING MEETING

OW070855Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Text] At a meeting of workers' representatives in the field of genetics, recently held in Nanking, the China Genetics Society was officially founded. More than 200 deputies attended the meeting including academicians of the older generation in the field of genetics, middle-aged and young workers in this field and many outstanding crop seed breeders on the agricultural front. More than 200 academic theses were received at the meeting. The deputies resolved themselves to regard this meeting as a good starting point, implement in an all-round manner the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," give full scope to democracy in the academic field and greatly develop the study of genetics.

ARTICLE CALLS FOR POPULARIZING, APPLYING RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

HK071330Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Nov 78 p 1 1978 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY Commentator: "Hasten the Popularization and Application of Scientific Research Achievements"]

[Excerpts] At present, many scientific and technological achievements and new techniques cannot be popularized and applied for a long time, and some of these successful research projects are considered to be over after a ceremony is held. Some of these scientific and technological achievements have become displays in exhibition halls. Given this, how can we translate scientific and technological achievements into direct productive forces? How can we discuss greatly raising labor productivity? If we are divorced from the extensive popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements and new techniques, can we still talk about the modernization of science and technology?

Some of our comrades are always shouting "science is productive force" and discussing the importance of popularizing and applying scientific and technological achievements. However, when confronted with new achievements and technology, they are like the proverbial Lord Yeh who claimed to be fond of dragons but in fact was mortally afraid of them. They are conservative in thinking and content with the status quo. They invariably feel that popularizing and applying new achievements and techniques not only requires effort and brainwork but also risk, and it is preferable to play it safe and stick with old products. From this we can see that, to speed up the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements, we must overcome all kinds of resistance caused by old ideas, old practices and customs and the tendency to be reluctant to change that exist within our ranks. We must help these comrades to discard the narrow viewpoint of small production and the useless outlook of lazybones and cowards in thinking "this will not do that that also cannot work." We must emancipate their thinking so that they can meet the needs of the general task for the new period as quickly as possible.

Here, it should be stressed that, to speed up the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements, we must conscientiously grasp all the links from scientific research to production and further implement the technical and economic policies. We know that there is a process involved in going from scientific and technological achievements to their popularization and application. [paragraph continues]

They naturally must go through the stages of sample products (or sample tubes and sample sets), design of a prototype and trial manufacture before they can be formally put into production. This requires the setting up and strengthening of an intermediate pilot plant (laboratory) and a workshop for the trial manufacture of the new products. This is the basic guarantee for speeding up the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements. Naturally we must guard against the tendency of pursuing "small and complete" and "large and complete." In order to make full use of materials, machinery and equipment, it is permissible to undertake vocational cooperation based on trade or district. Also, there are some places that do not quite implement the technical and economic policies of popularizing and applying scientific and technological achievements and there is frequently an inadequate guarantee in regard to the materials and funds for the trial development of new achievements and new technology. The ratio set for prices, profits and taxes in regard to the new products is unfavorable to raising the economic effect of the trial manufacturing units. Sometimes, trial manufacturing units turning out large amounts of new products make little profit, and it is far more profitable for them to produce old products. Such things are obviously unfavorable to mobilizing the enthusiasm of the trial manufacturing units and to popularizing and applying scientific and technological achievements.

The process of speeding up the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements is also the process of carrying out transformation in the ideological and economic fields. In this process various contradictions and many of new problems will appear. What can be done? Leading cadres at every level must go deep into reality to investigate and study and truly and conscientiously grasp the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements.

RAILWAY UNION RESUMES ACTIVITIES AFTER 12-YEAR SUSPENSION

OW080908Z Peking NCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Railway Workers Union, now with 2.4 million members, has resumed activities after 12 years of suspension. It is the first industrial union to be restored since they all stopped functioning during the Cultural Revolution.

The union's eighth national congress closed today, after a nine-day session. Wang Shih-chieh, rail union leader since liberation in 1949, was elected chairman and the old name, "All-China Federation of Railway Workers Unions," was restored.

The congress announced the union's continued participation in international activities, and that it would support the just struggles of the railway workers of all countries, as well as oppressed people's and oppressed nations' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The policy set by the recent ninth trade union congress called on unions to unite and educate the workers for political and scientific study, for participation in enterprise management, for socialist labour emulation campaigns to raise productivity, and for improving the living standards and the cultural life of the workers.

A special task adopted by the rail union congress was to rally the workers to master modern science and technology and speed railway modernization.

The railway workers established China's first industrial union. Workers on the old Peking-Hankow Railway set up their own union in February 1923. On the seventh of that month, they launched the famous general strike under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, sparking a new wave of national struggle against the foreign imperialists and their Chinese warlords and compradores. The following year, on the strike anniversary, the Railway Workers Trade Union of China was set up. It went on to make a signal contribution to the revolutionary wars and to the socialist construction which began after victory.

Government leaders Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Ni Chih-fu, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en received all delegates to the congress yesterday.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON GEOLOGICAL WORK

HK080819Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 1 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Special Attention Must Be Paid to the Quality of Geological Work"]

[Text] Geological work is one of the fundamental tasks of the national economy. Its quality is directly related to the state's 100-year plan on mining and engineering construction and to the rate of industrial development. Due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many units have no regulations or the regulations are either violated or not observed. This has seriously affected the quality of geological work. Facts repeatedly tell us that industrial construction cannot proceed at rapid pace without high quality geological work. Incorrect geological data does more harm to the nation than absence of data. The quality of geological work is not as easily inspected or exposed as that of industrial production. Sometimes the quality is determined only when concerned departments carry out construction or mining. Therefore, we should not pay insufficient attention to the quality of geological work. We should place higher and stricter demands on quality.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," leaders at all levels have paid close attention to the quality of geological work. Things are improving, but we must soberly see that at present there still are many problems concerning the quality of our geological work. Some leading cadres still fail to attach enough importance to the question of quality. The quality standards of many units have not yet been restored to their best previous levels, while some have restored their best past quality standards but are still unstable. A small number of units have still failed to make any improvements. This state of affairs must be changed quickly. We must follow Chairman Hua's instruction in his government work report at the Fifth NPC: "We must vigorously strengthen geological work and wage eager battles at the mines so that geological work and mining industries will match the demands and quickness of economic construction." Geological work should have priority. To find ore quickly, geological mining conditions must be precisely investigated. Reports on mineral reserves and geological conditions must be furnished for national construction and the four modernizations.

It is necessary to further establish and improve all types of quality standards and strictly strengthen quality control over geological work. Since some localities and units have ignored quality standards and fixed their own "local standards" in recent years, the State General Bureau of Geology should promulgate and implement existing valid regulations and standards. It should also organize new regulations and standards this year or next and revise old ones which no longer meet the needs of present geological work in order to set strict and uniform quality standards for the geological work of the whole country. [paragraph continues]

All work including inspection and certification must be done in strict accordance with quality standards. When the work is substandard, timely measures should be taken to remedy it. Remedial action should be taken where needed. It is necessary to launch widespread emulation activities aimed at achieving superior quality and high efficiency in geological work and enforce the system of personal responsibility for quality, so that somebody is accountable for everything and the cause can be found for every problem that arises.

We should guarantee superior quality in geological work and raise the quality of geological equipment and instruments. Geological equipment and instrument factories should insure that substandard materials are not processed. Substandard parts are not assembled and substandard products do not leave the plants. We should adhere to the policy of tapping potentials and carrying out innovations and reforms, actively organize forces to overcome technical difficulties, try our best to employ new techniques, grasp the design of key products and experimental work, solve difficult digging problems and remedy the shortages of testing equipment. It is necessary to conduct technical training on a large scale and make vigorous efforts to raise the professional and technological levels of the ranks of geological workers. It is also necessary to study and improve the life-sustaining equipment for field geological workers so they can devote more time and energy to geological work.

Our country is extensive and we have rich material resources. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have ardent hopes for geological work. The broad masses of staff and workers on the geological front should quickly raise the quality of geological work to a new level, discover more underground treasures quicker and serve to construct a great socialist modern nation.

PEOPLE'S DAILY NOTES ANSHAN'S FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAM

HK080747Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[NCA report from Shenyang dated 2 November: "Anshan Iron and Steel Company Holds Foreign Languages Study Class To Train Foreign Language Experts Needed To Import Advanced Technology"]

[Text] The foreign languages study class sponsored by the Anshan Iron and Steel Company officially began on 1 November. With courses offered in English, Japanese, German and French, the principal aim of this study class is to train people who will go abroad to learn advanced technology and who will do interpretation and translation work at home.

More than 1000 people are attending this study class. Sixty percent of them are engineering and technical backbone cadres who not only have college or secondary technical education but are versed in technical skills; 10 percent are college graduates who left school after 1966; and 30 percent are young workers who graduated from senior middle schools or secondary technical schools. With the exception of technical backbone cadres who were recommended by the party committees of concerned units, all other candidates applied on their own and were selected through a unified examination. The study will last for a year, during which time the students will be away from their jobs.

The state approved plan for the development of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company requires that advanced metallurgical equipment be imported from abroad. At present, the party organizations at all levels are already making preparations to import new equipment and to learn new technology. The present foreign languages study class is a practical step toward this end.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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CHEKIANG WOMEN'S CONGRESS CLOSES ON 2 NOVEMBER

OWO71110Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth Chekiang Provincial Women's Congress victoriously closed in Hangchow on 2 November following a busy, intense 5-day session. Entrusted by the broad masses of women throughout the province, the more than 1,500 delegates from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements jubilantly gathered together to freely discuss the excellent situation at home and abroad and conscientiously study the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh on women's work. They also listened to and discussed the important speech delivered by Comrade Li Feng-ping on behalf of the provincial party committee and the work report made by Comrade (Tsui Po) on behalf of the fifth provincial women's federation. Sixteen delegates spoke at the congress and exchanged their experiences. The congress was a meeting of unity and victory, and all comrades in attendance were profoundly enlightened and greatly encouraged.

While the congress was in session, the delegates seriously summed up the historical experiences gained since the fifth provincial women's congress. They also thoroughly criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, as well as their agents in Chekiang, and counterrevolutionary elements Chang Yung-sheng, Weng Sen-ho and Ho Hsien-chun in interfering with and sabotaging the women's movement, thereby further clarifying the right and wrong with respect to the line, theory and ideology on women's work and clearly defining the lofty tasks for women in the new period.

At the congress' closing ceremony on the morning of 2 November, the delegates present, amid a solemn and warm atmosphere, elected 122 executive committee members to the sixth provincial women's federation through vote by secret ballot. The congress unanimously resolved to adopt the work report made by Comrade (Tsui Po), which was entitled "Give Full Play to the Role of Women as the Other Half in the Great Revolution of Accelerating the Four Modernizations." It also unanimously approved the decision on launching an "8 March" red flag emulation campaign. Comrade (Tang Yu-ching) delivered a closing speech at the ceremony.

In conclusion, Comrade (Tang Yu-ching) called on all the delegates present to conscientiously convey and implement the congress' guidelines as soon as they returned to their work posts in order to vigorously develop our province's women's movement and to closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee with high morale to overcome all difficulties, win one victory after another and bravely march forward toward the great goal of the four modernizations.

FUKIEN RALLY CONVEYS NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS SPIRIT

HKO70855Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 5 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] A broadcast rally, listened to by 400,000 people, was held on the afternoon of 3 November in Foochow to convey the spirit of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. (Chia Ping-chun), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and NPC Chairman Yeh on the National Trade Union Congress. Hao Chao-wen, leader of the Fukien provincial delegation to the National Trade Union Congress and chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, conveyed the spirit of the congress and put forward measures for implementing the spirit.

"1. We must immediately whip up an upsurge in boldly studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress among the staff and workers throughout the province to enable all the staff and workers and their families to understand the combat order of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the new situation in the new period, the historical tasks of the working class, and the nature, role, and tasks of trade unions.

"2. Under the leadership of party committees, we must mobilize the masses of staff and workers to do well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, continue to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the followers of the gang of four in pursuing a fake left but real right line in the trade union movement in our province, restore order, liberate our thinking, and do well in trade union work. We must fully mobilize the cadres and people to bravely participate in the two blows movement. We must seriously implement the policy on model workers and reverse verdicts against the model workers who were persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must strengthen political and ideological work for the staff and workers, and overcome bourgeois factionalism and anarchism advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

"3. Riding on the strong eastern wind of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, we must immediately whip up an upsurge in production and construction, learn from Taching and Tachai, and deeply conduct socialist labor emulation." We must tightly grasp the last 2 months of this year and strive to fulfill or overfulfill this year's production plan.

"4. We must mobilize the staff and workers to actively participate in enterprise rectification and management."

5. We must seriously organize the staff and workers to study culture and science and technology. We must revive and run part-time schools for the staff and workers.

"6. We must strive to guarantee the welfare of the workers, do well in improving the living standards of the staff and workers, and supervise and help enterprises and local administrations strive within their capacity to improve the working, living, food and public health conditions for the workers.

"7. We must quicken the pace of rectifying trade unions. The provincial CCP committee has instructed us to actively make preparations for holding the sixth provincial trade union congress." All localities must strive to hold congresses of trade union members or congresses of representatives of trade union members by the end of this year to reelect the leading organs of trade unions and strengthen trade union organizations. All trade union cadres at all levels must seriously improve their work style.

Comrade Pai Chih-min, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the broadcast rally. After praising the National Trade Union Congress and urging the people to convey and implement the spirit of the congress, he said: "Trade unions are mass organizations of the working class and able assistants of the party. Party committees at all levels must really strengthen leadership over trade unions, make full use of their function, put trade union work on the agenda of the party committees, and frequently guide and supervise the work of trade unions. At the same time, we must respect the rights of trade unions and let them do their own work. Party committees and leaders of administrations must not monopolize all the work. Party committees at all levels must rapidly build and rectify trade unions well."

CHIANG WEI-CHING ADDRESSES KIANGSI FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE

HK070733Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kiangsi conference on learning from Taching and Tachai held a plenary session in the Kiangsi theater on 5 November. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the session. Present at the plenary session were Comrade Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; Comrades Liu Chun-hsiu, Chang Li-hsiung and Chao Chih-chien, Standing Committee members of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee; and Comrades Li Tsu-ken and Ting Chang-hua, alternate members of the CCP Central Committee who were in Kiangsi. Those seated at the rostrum included leading comrades of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Kiangsi Military District, the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee, the military and government cadres school of the Foochow Military Region, various departments, committees and offices of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, federations of trade unions, Communist Youth Leagues, women's federations, and delegations of various prefectures, municipalities and mountain areas, as well as representatives and model figures of some advanced units in the finance and trade system. Comrade Yang Shang-kuei presided over the plenary session."

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching said [begin recording]: "Comrades, the whole party and army and the people of China have recently warmly responded to the great call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to "further liberate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our step." They are determined to actively contribute to realizing the socialist four modernizations at still greater speed and within a still shorter period of time. The Kiangsi conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade has been convened amid such a situation. Comrade Yang Shang-kuei's report and Comrade Pai Tung-tsai's opening speech have manifested the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the new situation, new points of departure and new demands, the actual situation of Kiangsi's finance and trade work, and also the strong desire of the finance and trade cadres, staff and workers of Kiangsi to make great and rapid progress. Just like everyone else, I fully agree with the report and the opening speech."

"At present, the party's specific tasks, line, principles, policies and methods have been put forward. The important issue is to seriously implement them in connection with reality. We must carry them out on a sound basis and make specific achievements.

"1. Liberate our minds. Liberating our minds is a current important issue. Only by liberating our minds will it be possible to act more boldly, devise more measures and quicken our step. Have our comrades liberated their minds? I think they have not. We may say they have liberated their minds somewhat, but not enough." [end recording]

He noted that the minds of many cadres have not been fully liberated. Many cadres still have a "lingering fear" and are very hesitant in doing anything. He vehemently criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in disrupting various theoretical issues and in sabotaging finance and trade work and stressed the need to eliminate the remnant poison and influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four as well as various ideological obstacles, placing particular emphasis on studying Marxist-Leninist theories on practice as the sole criterion for examining truth.

He continued [begin recording] : "2. Firmly grasp the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and quicken the realization of the four modernizations. We must create the necessary political prerequisites. That is to say, we must carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and consolidate and develop stability and unity as well as a vigorous political situation. Without these two conditions, it will be impossible to quicken the pace of construction. With regard to Kiangsi, the issue is still more important. If we do not thoroughly eliminate the bourgeois factional system of the gang of four and their close followers and if we do not remove those 'people who cause political earthquakes,' 'people who follow the wind' and 'people who slip away' from the leadership groups at all levels, then how can we achieve stability and unity? If we do not thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison and influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, if we do not reverse all the verdicts on the incorrect, trumped-up and wrongful cases created by them, and if we do not correct all the issues regarding right and wrong disrupted by them, then how can the great wrath and strong indignation of the people be dispelled and how can their enthusiasm be mobilized?

"We must eliminate various types of interference, including bourgeois factionalism, carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, consolidate and develop stability and unity as well as a vigorous and excellent situation, and create a fine political prerequisite. As in other systems in Kiangsi, the finance and trade system has won very great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, the development of the movement is not very balanced, and many problems still exist in the exposure, criticism and investigation work. We must see that the tasks for Kiangsi's finance and trade system in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four are very difficult.

"Lin Piao's sworn followers in Kiangsi and the close followers of the gang of four in Kiangsi interfered in finance and trade work. Therefore, we must never underestimate the remnant poison of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the finance and trade system as well as the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the finance and trade system. We must continue to carry out penetrating investigation work and thoroughly investigate those people who participated in the conspiracies of the gang of four to usurp party and state power no matter which group they belong to and no matter who they are. We must avoid reducing it to mere formality, avoid "leaving the pot of rice half cooked," and avoid leaving some dark corners untouched. We must resolutely fight the third campaign well and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four simultaneously."

"While doing a good job of promoting their own "two blows" movement, the finance departments must also assist other departments in strengthening the supervision of financial credits, the administration of markets and the management of commodity purchases and sales activities. They must resolutely deal blows at embezzlement, theft and speculation, crush the attacks of capitalist forces in the cities and the countryside, defend the socialist system of public ownership and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"3. Go all out to support production. At present, we must make particular efforts to support the struggle to fight drought and the work to promote production to provide relief for people suffering from natural disasters."

"Most of the localities in Kiangsi have entered a protracted and serious drought this year. However, because of the warm concern of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council, the strong leadership of the party committees at all levels, the full co-operation of the industrial, agricultural, trade, educational and military circles, and the [words indistinct] hard struggle of the cadres and peasants, the loss caused by the drought has been greatly reduced.

"Together with the staff, workers and cadres of industrial and other departments, the staff and workers of the finance and trade departments have made great contributions in fighting drought and in providing relief for people suffering from natural disasters.

"At present, the drought is continuing to develop and the struggle to fight it and to promote production to provide relief for people suffering from natural disasters has now become an overriding focal point in rural work. We must carry forward the spirit of fighting the drought continuously, and continue to make great efforts to support the struggle to fight drought and to provide relief for people suffering from natural disasters. The finance and trade departments in particular should make still greater efforts and contributions. They must vigorously support the drought-affected areas in fighting drought, promoting crash sowing and resolutely fulfilling the winter sowing plan."

"4. Improve the livelihood of the masses on the basis of developing production. This is an important task for our finance and trade departments. The leading comrades at all levels and the responsible comrades of finance and trade departments must do well in making arrangements for the livelihood of the masses of people in an enthusiastic and extremely responsible way. They must do well in making arrangements for clothing, food, shelter, (?drinks) and means of travel. This concerns the big issue of whether or not there is going to be stability. We must not take this issue lightly.

"We must pay attention to grasping the procurement and supply of grain, clothing, edible oil, vegetables, pork, poultry, fish, eggs and other nonstaple foods. We must also grasp the supply of soap, [word indistinct] and other daily necessities and try our best to solve problems involved in supplying them. These problems may appear to be very minor, but they all concern the immediate interests of the masses. If they are not properly solved, they will adversely affect the relations between the party and the masses, stability and unity, the enthusiasm of the (?general) masses, and the quickening of the socialist construction of the four modernizations.

The leading cadres at all levels must go deep down into various workshops, (?plants), shops, restaurants, canteens and other units to see the actual situations there and to listen to the views of the masses. They must truly solve some practical problems and wholeheartedly work for the good of the masses of people. The finance and trade departments must actively do well in promoting their work and provide more and more convenient and richer and richer provisions for the livelihood of the masses." [end recording]

He said: At this conference, we have established 55 Taching and Tachai-type enterprises and units and 59 labor models. These are great honors given to them by the party and the people. They certainly deserve the people's respect as well as the rewards of the party and the government.

Comrade Chiang Wei-ching continued [begin recording]: "5. Strengthen leadership and learn to manage the economy. The party committees at all levels must do well in consolidating and building the leadership groups of the finance and trade departments. It is necessary to change (?our province's) methods of making use of administrative directives, administrative means and administrative organs to grasp finance and trade. It is necessary to combine the efforts to strengthen political and ideological work with those which bring into play the roles of economic organizations and economic means." [end recording]

He said: Staff and workers of financial departments must act as models in following financial discipline and financial systems. They must be bold in persistently maintaining principles and resisting and struggling against all those things which violate financial discipline. "They must resolutely implement the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work and correctly do well in handling the issue of the workers' material interests. People should receive salaries based on either the number of hours they work or the number of pieces they produce. They should also receive bonuses." Various enterprises should also be given rewards or have sanctions imposed on them according to their performances.

They should learn to make use of economic laws to manage the economy. They should study political economy and science and technology, and try to learn more about things of which they are ignorant. They must strive to change themselves from laymen to experts in various fields as soon as possible to suit the rapidly changing situation.

Conference Closes

HK080735Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai ended on 7 November in Nanchang. "Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Liu Chun-hsiu, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, Li I-chang, Chao Chih-chien and Fang Chih-chun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Li Tsu-ken and Ting Chang-hua, alternate members of the CCP Central Committee; (Wang Ning-te), Tung Chao, Hu Ting-chien and Chen I, responsible comrades of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi; Lo Meng-wen, Li Shih-chang, Hu Te-lan and Chung Ping, responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee; leading comrades of various departments, offices and committees of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial Women's Federation; leading comrades of the delegations from various prefectures, municipalities and mountainous areas; and representatives and model workers from the provincial finance and trade system attended the closing ceremony. Pai Tung-tsai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided."

A total of 55 advanced units and 59 advanced workers were cited. Comrade Huang Chih-chen gave the closing speech at the meeting. After praising the conference, he said: [begin recording] "The participants seriously studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on liberating thinking and quickening the pace of fulfilling the four modernizations, studied and discussed the important speech of Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and were deeply educated and encouraged. The participants have further raised their awareness, understood the situation, understood the orientation and tasks and increased their confidence and strength. They have vowed to use practical actions to respond to the combat order of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, to immediately mobilize and to unite with the masses of finance and trade staff and workers to participate in the great struggle to realize the four modernizations and build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state."

"Comrade Chiang Wei-ching gave an important speech at the conference. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Yang Shang-kuei delivered a report. Comrade Pai Tung-tsai gave the opening speech. After seriously discussing the speeches and report, the participants have vowed to seriously implement them. In connection with reality in Kiangsi, the participants freely discussed the excellent situation on our province's finance and trade front since the smashing of the gang of four, summed up the positive and negative experiences gained in finance and trade work and deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and his confidants and of the gang of four and their followers in sabotaging finance and trade work."

The participants have understood the emergency and the glorious tasks that have been placed on their shoulders and are determined to promote finance and trade work. The participants also exchanged their advanced experiences, visited advanced units and were educated. To cite the advanced, the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees decided to name 55 Taching-and Tachai-type enterprises and units and 59 model workers. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees also called on the masses of finance and trade workers to popularize and learn from their experiences so as to build more Taching-and Tachai-type enterprises and units.

We have understood the line, principle and policy on finance and trade work and our present task is to grasp their implementation. Under the leadership of party committees at all levels and in connection with actual conditions in their localities and units, all finance and trade workers must work hard and formulate plans to really solve problems, especially the problems which concern the daily lives of the people. "We must tightly grasp the procurement of grain and other agricultural and sideline products, send industrial commodities to the rural areas, improve the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs in the cities and factory and mining areas, make good arrangements for the daily lives of the people in the cities and rural areas, improve our manner of service, raise the level of enterprise management, promote foreign trade and do financial work seriously and well.

"In regard to important tasks, we must especially adopt effective measures to implement them and really score achievements to benefit the people and make them happy. I hope you comrades immediately implement the spirit of this conference after returning to your work posts, work hard and aim high to fulfill or overfulfill the yearly plan in an all-round way so as to contribute to achieving great success in 3 years and to rapidly achieving the four modernizations."

"In line with the arrangements of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must tightly grasp exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four as the key link, restore order and run finance and trade well to promote other work. We must further mobilize the people to thoroughly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and his confidants and of the gang of four and their followers. We must resolutely do well in the third campaign, deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line--a fake right and real left line--of Lin Biao and the gang of four and smash their ideological system--an ideological system which opposes Marxism. We must continue to tightly grasp investigation work and thoroughly investigate the people, no matter who they are, and events connected with the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. We must strike blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, overcome the interference of bourgeois factions and strive to win a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must deeply conduct the two blows movement to thoroughly smash the social foundation of the gang of four.

"We must continue to grasp rectification, especially the rectification of the leadership groups. We must resolutely adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, of proceeding from reality and of acting according to objective economic laws. We must actively carry out technical and organizational reforms to rapidly raise the level of enterprise management in finance and trade so as to meet the needs of socialist large-scale production.

"We must continue to educate the people in the political, mass and production viewpoints of Marxism and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of the finance and trade front of working hard and of wholeheartedly serving the people in an all-round way. We must urge the masses of cadres, staff and workers to strive to study theory, politics, economics, management, science and technology and culture and to build a Red and expert finance and trade force." [end recording]

KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN RECEIVES VISITING NATIONALITIES DELEGATIONS

OM071208Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 CW

[Text] After ending their visits to Kiangsu Province, the visiting delegations of all nationalities left Nanking Municipality for Shanghai on the morning of 6 November. On the eve of their departure, the heads and deputy heads of the delegations from each province and autonomous region, as well as the representatives of some 50 nationalities throughout the country, were cordially received by Hsu Chia-tun, Ch'g Chiang, Chou Kuo-fan, and Hu Liang-chieh, responsible comrades of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. Following the meeting, the delegation members were entertained by the provincial art troupes.

The visiting delegations of all nationalities were warmly seen off at the Nanking railway station this morning by Chu Chiang, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee; Hu Liang-chieh, Standing Committee member of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Liu Shu-hsin), (Wang Chao-chun) and (Liao Yun-sheng), responsible members of the Kiangsu and Nanking CPPCC committees; and (Chen Liang), (Ye' Chi-chao), (Chen Yu-sheng), (Wang Jung-hsien), (Sun Chi-hua), (Huang Shao-wu), (Wu Chen), (Ting Chih-an), (Hu Hsiang-chi), (Jen Ta-nien) and (Ma Chao-jan), responsible personnel from the various departments concerned of the Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees.

The railway station was decorated with colorful flags, and the well-wishers waved bouquets and colorful ribbons to bid farewell to the delegation members. Chu Chiang, Hu Liang-chieh and other comrades warmly shook hands with the heads and deputy heads of the delegations. As the train slowly moved out of the railway station, the well-wishers cordially waved to the delegation members, illustrating the close relations among the people of all nationalities.

KIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE'S STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND SESSION

OM071014Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 78 CW

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second session in Nanking from 27 to 30 October. The session was attended by Vice Chairmen of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee Liu Shun-yuan, Kung Wei-chen, Chang Kuang-chung, Kuan Wen-wei, Wu I-fang, Chen Ho-chin, Tseng Ju-ching, Pao Hou-chang, Liu Shu-hsun, Chen Chung-fan, Wang Chao-chuan, Liao Yun-tse and Ting Kuang-hsun.

During the session, the important documents of the party Central Committee were conveyed and studied. In the course of studying these important documents, the participants freely discussed the necessity and possibility of speeding up the four modernizations program in light of the actual conditions. They expressed unanimous resolve to contribute their efforts toward accelerating the four modernizations.

Many committee members at and above the age of 70 said: To accelerate the four modernizations is an important task entrusted to us by history. Though we are old, during the remainder of our lives we are willing to make more contributions toward achieving the four modernizations.

Some committee members also made constructive suggestions concerning the promotion of democracy, urban pollution and other matters.

During the session, Vice Chairmen Wu I-fang and Ting Kuang-hsun conveyed the guidelines of the second session of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee. Before the session concluded, Vice Chairman Liu Shun-yuan delivered a speech on the question of thoroughly exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

OW070926Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Huang Chih-po, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate, died of illness early in the morning on 20 October 1978 at the age of 66. A memorial meeting for Comrade Huang Chih-po was ceremoniously held at the Shanghai Municipal Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries on the morning of 31 October.

Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, sent a wreath. Wreaths were also sent by other party and state leaders Soong Ching-ling, Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Hsu Shih-yu, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Peng Chung, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng and Wang Chen; Su Yu, responsible person of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; Hu Yao-pang, director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and Chao Tsang-pi, minister of public security.

The memorial meeting was attended by Peng Chung, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Yen Yu-min and Han Che-i, secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the municipal CPPCC committee, PLA units stationed in Shanghai, democratic parties and mass organizations. Also present at Comrade Huang Chih-po's memorial meeting were Hsu Chia-tun, Ling Yun, Tseng Han-chou, Liu Hsiao, Kuo Hua-jo and Hui Yu-yu, as well as a representative from the Tayeh County CCP Committee.

Comrade Peng Chung presided over the memorial meeting, and Comrade Yen Yu-min delivered the memorial speech.

SHANTUNG LEADERS VIEW ART EXHIBITION PRAISING HUA

SK080823Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] Under the sponsorship of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, a fine arts exhibition showing Chairman Hua working in Hunan opened on 5 November at the Shantung Provincial Art Museum in Tsinan. The exhibition will last for (?1 month).

Viewing the exhibition on the morning of 5 November were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units, Shantung Military District and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees including Pai Ju-ping, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Yin Fa-tang, Yang Kuo-fu, Fu Chia-hsuan, Tso Chi, (Wu Hua-hsi), (Wang Chung-ying), Kao Chi-yun, Li Tzu-chao, Sung I-min, Liu Peng, (Pao Hung), (Chang Chun) and Li Yuan-jung. Also viewing the exhibition was (Wang Chi-hsin), vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

The works on display warmly praise from various aspects the glorious history of Chairman Hua when he was working in Hunan, reflecting how he consistently held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implemented and defended the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao with unswerving efforts and carried out a tit-for-tat struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four. They also vividly described the glorious image of our wise leader Chairman Hua. Some works vividly portray the scene in which Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reported his work to Chairman Mao when the latter inspected Hunan. They embody Chairman Mao's cultivation of and trust in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Before viewing the exhibition, responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units and Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees cordially met with all Hunan comrades who came to Shantung to sponsor this exhibition.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN GROUP IN FOOCHOW--The 35-member Szechwan CPPCC visiting group with Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the Szechwan CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, as the leader, and Jen Pai-ko, adviser to the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chang Hsiu-shou, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Li Hsiu, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, as deputy leaders, arrived in Foochow on the morning of 28 October. Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the Fukien CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Yuan Kai, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee; (Ho Jo-jen), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary general of the provincial CCP committee; Liu Yung-sheng, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chiu-min, Ho Min-hsueh, Chen Hsi-chung and Kuo Jui-jen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Lu Sheng, adviser to the Fukien Military District; (Cheng Ying), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee; and Tsai Liang-cheng, first secretary of the Foochow CCP Committee, went to the Foochow railway station to welcome the group. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Li Chih-min, commissar of the Foochow PLA units, visited the group. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Oct 78 HK]

FUKIEN SPORTS MEET--On the morning of 29 October the seventh Fukien sports meet opened in the Foochow People's Stadium. The opening ceremony was attended by nearly 20,000 people including Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Pai Chih-min, Hu Wei-chih, Kuo Choa, Liu Yang-sheng and Cheng Hui-pai, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Li Chih-min, Lung Fei-hu and Shih I-chen, responsible comrades of PLA units on the Fukien front; and Chia Chiu-min and Kuo Jui-jen, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. (Li Wei), vice chairman of the Organization Committee of the seventh provincial sports meet and chairman of the provincial physical culture committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Wu Hung-hsiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the organization committee of the seventh provincial sports meet, delivered the opening speech. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Oct 78 HK]

HONAN PREFECTURE OVERCOMES FLOOD, EMBEZZLEMENT OF FUNDS

OWO71423Y Peking MCNA in English 1301 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (HSINHUA)--A report in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY says that the people of Chumatiem Prefecture in Honan Province are now overcoming the effects of major flooding that hit the area in 1975. Their problems had been made worse by criminal acts by local officials, who were backed by the gang of four.

Su Hua, first secretary, and Yang Tso-kung, deputy secretary, of the prefectural committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and a number of other cadres at prefectural and county level, embezzled and seized relief funds and materials made available after serious flooding in August 1975. They did this by relying on the power and influence of the gang of four. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Honan provincial party committee sent a joint team to investigate the case earlier this year. The Honan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, expelled Su Hua and Yang Tso-kung from the party and had them arrested, and handed over to be dealt with according to law. The party Central Committee issued a circular on the case as a measure to strengthen the socialist judicial system.

Industrial production in the prefecture has been gradually restored. Although hit by drought, grain output this year is expected to be bigger than last year. The prefecture's total revenue for the first nine months of this year was one third more than for the same period last year. The PEOPLE'S DAILY report says that marked progress has been made in the prefecture in the following areas:

Firstly, the party's policies are being implemented. The relief funds and materials that were embezzled and seized are being returned to the government and distributed to communes. The building projects undertaken by Su Hua and Yang Tso-kung outside the state plan had been halted. The luxurious buildings they had put up for their own use had been confiscated by the government.

Secondly, the majority of cadres have held to the party's traditional work style. They abide by the law and discipline, are democratic, work hard and live simply.

Thirdly, the building materials such as the bricks, tiles and timber, which had been embezzled were being sent to the countryside. Construction on new homes for commune members has speeded up. The prefectural and county party committees plan to complete practically all housing projects needed in flood-stricken areas this winter and next spring, so that all the people affected will be able to move from temporary huts into new homes.

HUNAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE ENDS, MAO CHIH-YUNG ATTENDS

HKO71045Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan conference on science and technology, which lasted 8 days, ended in Changsha on the afternoon of 6 November. The closing ceremony was held in the hall of the PLA Railway Corps College. It was attended by Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, (Tung Chih-wen), Tung Kuo-kuei, (Shih Hsing-shan), (Chao Wen-chu), Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Yin Tzu-ming, Kung An-min, Liu Shih-hung, (Sun Wen-kung), Wang Yu-hua, (Li Chih-ping), Kuan Chien, (Chao Kung-ho) and (Ho Ping), responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changsha, as well as by Ling Hsia-hsin, Kuo Sen, Ting Wei-ko, Lu Hui-lin, Chou Ju-hang, Yang Kai-chih and Tsao Ho-sun, responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Mo Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, awarded prizes to 470 progressive collectives, 840 progressive individuals and representatives of units which had scored outstanding achievements in science and technology. After this, Wan Ta, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: "Our province has now held a conference on science and technology. The tasks facing the provincial science and technology front include further implementing the spirit of the national conference on science and technology and the spirit of this provincial conference on science and technology. We must go all-out and work hard. We must continue to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and fight the third campaign well. In connection with the reality of the science and technology front, we must criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and their reactionary ideological system. We must eliminate their remnant poison and influence. We must thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles placed on science and technology personnel by Lin Piao and the gang of four." "We must strive to develop the cause of science and technology in our province. We must formulate plans well. Science and technology departments and units must have their own plans for developing science and technology." The leadership at all levels must strengthen leadership over scientific and technological development and party committees at all levels must train more science and technology workers.

At the closing ceremony, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee announced that the conference received 200 congratulatory messages and letters from the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and prefectural, municipal and county factories and mines.

BRIEFS

CANTON'S FOREIGN TRADE--Since the beginning of this year, new developments have been made in Canton Municipality's foreign trade, and import and export trade have been very busy. Commodities procurement and exports by the Canton Municipal Foreign Trade Department in the first three quarters of this year have increased compared with the same period last year. In particular, the rate of increase in the volume of exported commodities has been relatively higher. The quantities and varieties of many of this year's export commodities have increased, with improved quality and packaging. In response to the demands of the world market and with the joint efforts of various industrial departments, the Foreign Trade Department has also produced some new products such as air coolers, refrigerators and electronic gas stoves. Various import and export companies have already negotiated 12 export agreements with merchants from various foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao on processing and fitting work and "compensatory trade." At present, hundreds of factories, workshops, farms and rural communes are engaged in producing 1,000 kinds of export commodities for the Foreign Trade Department. This department has also improved production of export commodities by switching from the method of planning sales according to output quantity to planning production according to sales forecasts. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Oct 78 HK]

CANTON OVERSEAS CHINESE SCHOOL--The Canton Overseas Chinese Students' Supplementary School held an opening ceremony on 28 October. The school has 200 students from Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Italy, Hong Kong and Macao. The school was formed in 1954 but was forced to close down in 1968. (Hsu Sheng-chou), director of the provincial Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs, spoke at the opening ceremony. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Oct 78 HK]

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HOPEI'S LIU TZU-HOU URGES RETURN OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

OWO71820Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] To implement the guidelines in the State Council document dealing with circulating the Ministry of Education report on returning occupied school buildings, the provincial leading group on returning occupied school buildings recently held a work conference in Shihchiachuang.

The conference analyzed the situation and existing problems regarding the return of occupied school buildings throughout the province. It expressed the determination to overcome resistance and take effective measures to speed up the return of such buildings as well as to advance the development of education.

Attending the conference were secretaries general of prefectural and municipal party committees, directors of prefectural and municipal culture offices, directors of offices in charge of returning school buildings, chiefs of education bureaus and responsible persons from provincial departments, commissions and offices as well as directors of concerned bureaus.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Liu Tzu-hou, Wang Chin-shan and Tseng Mei attended the conference. (Tsui Che), director of the provincial Culture Office, and (Wang Man), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Commission and concurrently director of the office of the provincial leading group on returning occupied school buildings, presided over the conference. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and concurrently leader of the provincial leading group on returning occupied school buildings, spoke at the conference.

On the significance of returning occupied school buildings, he said: Now the main question is how to speed up the four modernizations. To achieve the four modernizations and greatly raise the level of agriculture, industry and scientific research, education must be developed. Obviously, it is important to run schools well, strengthen their leadership and solve their problems. Circumstances require that occupied school buildings be returned as soon as possible.

On implementing the guidelines of the State Council document, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou said: As requested by the State Council document, efforts to return occupied school buildings should be completed before the end of August next year. We must act firmly in accordance with the State Council document's guidelines and not wait or drag our feet. If the buildings cannot be returned now, efforts must be made to have them all returned next year.

The conference pointed out: Party committees at all levels must conscientiously implement the State Council document's guidelines and the provincial party committee's instruction and strengthen leadership over work to return occupied school buildings. All buildings, land, furniture, equipment, vehicles and so forth taken from schools during the Great Cultural Revolution, when schools were closed for students to make revolution, must be unconditionally returned to the schools before the end of August 1979.

NEW 'DAZIBAO' IN PEKING STREETS DESCRIBED

AUO70916Y Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 7 Nov (ANSA)--A new wave of "Dazibao" large character posters has hit Peking's walls in recent days and one wall along the "Road of Eternal Peace" is now covered with them for a stretch of at least one hundred meters.

Some of them describe personal cases of persons "pushed to the fringe" of social life proclaiming they are victims of unjust punishments. Others denounce unresolved problems or maltreatment allegedly suffered at work or in school.

"Dazibao" attacking the former Mayor of Peking Wu Te, who maintained his position as Politburo member and vice president of the National Assembly, continue to appear.

But the Chinese Communist Party also came in for indirect criticism two days ago in a poster entitled: "Peking News". This was put up in a crowded thoroughfare, Wang-fu Chino Street, near the building of the party's official PEOPLE'S DAILY. The single-sheet poster charged the Peking police with maintaining a "dependence on the gang of four" and with continuing to use "fascist methods". "This is a political problem which must be solved if we want to avoid a grave crisis like the one at the time of the four," the poster warned. If the situation continues, "how can one talk about a great, glorious and just Chinese Communist Party?" the poster asked.

No details were added to fill out the charges, but other posters put up recently raised doubts about an alleged "suffocation" of an investigation into police officials compromised in the April 1976 repression of demonstrators in Tienanmen Square. The demonstrations were recently re-evaluated as a "revolutionary moment" in the struggle against the gang of four. Some of those arrested at the time were released and given full rehabilitation, but, according to another recent poster, the rehabilitations are still "insufficient".

A different complaint is the subject of a curious "dazibao" small-character poster protesting against the failure to annul wage cuts brought in at the time of the Cultural Revolution. "How come that, in a city administered by the proletariat, one cannot manage to solve problems as they are solved in cities administered by capitalism?" the authors of the poster asked.

PEKING PLA GARRISON COMMAND UNITS PROMOTE DEMOCRACY

OW031255Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Nov--What has been done to restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of the party and the army and to create a democratic atmosphere in which the masses dare to freely air their views in order to bring into full play all positive factors for fulfilling the general task for the new period? The party committees of a number of divisions and regiments under the Peking PLA Garrison Command have gained the following experience: Leading cadres must take the lead in eliminating confusion and restoring order and fully understand the significance of developing democracy which will quicken realization of the four modernizations; they must overcome bureaucratic work styles, humbly listen to the masses' criticism and proposals, be good at pooling correct suggestions and consolidate leading bodies and improve the style of work simultaneously.

Party committee of units under the Peking Garrison Command began to consolidate themselves in April this year. In the beginning, some cadres and fighters did not speak openly when they publicly aired their opinions to the party committees. After investigation, responsible persons of the garrison command discovered that these comrades feared retaliation if they offended their leaders and that other comrades were worried their leaders would not change their ways, so their suggestions would be a waste of effort. Together with members of party committees concerned, the responsible persons of the garrison command analyzed the causes of these problems.

They agreed they were caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who deliberately trampled on party democracy and people's democracy and confused the dialectical relations between centralism and democracy, between discipline and freedom, and between leaders and the masses. Deeply influenced by this confusion, some leading comrades developed the bureaucratic work style of not listening to the masses' opinions.

To deal with this situation, leading comrades of the garrison command first organized members of party committees of units under its jurisdiction to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" and Chairman Hua's important instruction "it is imperative to promote democracy" and consolidate leading bodies by concentrating on eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and by improving the leadership style and democratic centralism.

Noticing that the sense of organization and discipline in his unit had been weakened by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who a few years ago preached "kicking aside the party committee to make revolution" and incited the anarchist trend of thought, Mi Bao, secretary of the party committee of a certain unit, believed that at present there was too much democracy but not enough centralism. So, in his work he insisted on having his own way, neglecting to bring collective wisdom into full play. In the course of consolidating the leading body, he and other members of the party committee criticized Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for their crimes of undermining centralism and unity and the revolutionary discipline of our party and army on the one hand and normal democratic life among the people on the other. They realized that to eliminate confusion and restore order it is necessary to create a strong democratic atmosphere of daring to speak freely and that only in this way can the enthusiasm of the masses be brought into full play to realize the four modernizations. He took the initiative in going among the masses to seek their opinions. At the same time, he paid attention to giving full play to the role of party committee members, encouraging them to suggest ways and means to grasp the key link and run the country well.

After criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and eliminating confusion and restoring order, party committees of other units also held meetings to mobilize the masses to help them solve problems. Many of the top two leaders of party committees personally did ideological work among the masses in order to encourage them to say what was on their minds. Many cadres and fighters emancipated their minds through study. With a high sense of responsibility, love for the party and concern for army building, they expressed many sound proposals and sharp criticism for the party committees and leading comrades.

Some party committees of divisions and regiments under the Peking Garrison Command paid attention to criticism from the masses and also dared to admit and correct their mistakes. They did not insist that comrades making suggestions should have a good attitude and use proper language. They would welcome it on the spot if the criticism was true, and they would not refute the criticism face-to-face even though it did not conform with facts. They would correct their mistakes if the criticism was true, and even regarded the criticism as good advice even if it was not true. The party committees of these divisions and regiments would not alienate those comrades who criticized their leaders by name but would continue to trust them in work. Cadres and fighters of a division presented suggestions to the party committee for successive days. In all they made about 800 suggestions. The party committee patiently listened to them, analyzed and studied them one by one and made public the result of its examination so that the masses could comment on it.

Some of the results of its examinations were revised four or five times according to the masses' suggestions. One unit's party committee secretary named Chung Chung, who cultivated a fairly good democratic work style during the war years, had become conceited and complacent in the past few years. He liked to lecture people and disliked different opinions. Sometimes he would overrule a decision reached by the majority of the Standing Committee members. In the consolidation campaign he openly examined his "overlord" work style and made up his mind to correct his mistakes. The masses gladly said they were willing to speak their minds because the leading comrade was very sincere in accepting criticism.

The practical actions--consolidating leading bodies and correcting mistakes--shown by the party committees of some divisions and regiments under the Peking Garrison Command have encouraged the cadres and fighters to follow the practice "say all you know and say it without reserve."

In dealing with the masses' criticism and proposals, whether presented to the party committee as a unit or to specific individuals, the party committees of the various units would correct their style of work immediately if possible. If it was impossible to correct it for the time being, they would actively try to create conditions for correcting their work style and drew up a plan according to which improvements had to be made within a fixed deadline.

The party committee of a certain unit frequently drew up such a plan but it was never properly carried out, so some problems could not be solved for a long time. This time, however, the party committee held four meetings to discuss the issues of consolidating the leading body and improving the style of work, thereby really doing a few good things closely related to army building and meeting the masses' interests. Seeing that the party committee was very sincere in building the unit well, the masses became very enthusiastic and said all that they wanted to say.

This time, the campaign to consolidate party committees of divisions and regiments under the Peking Garrison Command has been generally conducted for a period of 2 to 3 months. The party committee members said the masses helped them a great deal with regard to their ideology, work and style of work. As a result of developing democracy, there is communication between the higher and lower levels, collective leadership has been strengthened, revolutionary spirit has been heightened and the party committee members became bolder in grasping the revolutionization and modernization of the units, devising more measures and advancing at a faster pace.

Chang Liang-yu, an old Red Army fighter and deputy secretary of the party committee of a certain unit, listened to the masses' opinions during the day and inspected the troops' tactical training at night. In the past, a secretary of the party committee of a certain unit named Ting Yuan-chen seldom went among the troops but this time, as soon the consolidation campaign ended, he and other leading comrades went among the troops to help solve some longstanding, big and difficult problems.

At present, about two-thirds of the members of the various divisional party committees have gone down to basic-level units to help them consolidate their leading bodies and to lead the masses of commanders and fighters in grasping the key link and running the army well and in energetically doing well such tasks as guard duty and military and political training.

SHANSI PROVINCIAL-LEVEL ORGANS RALLY TO HAIL LAND CONVERSION

SK041358Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] Since 1975 when the First National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture was held, cadres, staff members and workers of the provincial level organs have sincerely implemented wise leader Chairman Hua's important instruction in regard to undertaking farmland capital construction as a devotion to a great socialist cause. They have successively converted the (Touchia), (Chungchiao) and (Hsuehchien) sandbanks along the (?Fen) River.

On 17 October 1978, more than 10,000 cadres were organized to plunge into the battle of converting into farmland (Machuangliang), the hilly yellow earth area on the (Tung) Mountain in Taiyuan Municipality. Through 15 days of hard work, they have successfully completed the project before the scheduled deadline. On the morning of 31 October, a rally was held on the newly converted terrace farm to celebrate the success of the provincial level organs in converting (Machuangliang). The rally was presided over and addressed by Comrade Wang Chien, first secretary of the Shansi provincial party committee.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Chien said: [passage indistinct] through the 3-year campaign for the work, we have converted three sandbanks with fairly striking effect. As for how to improve the land along riverbanks and [words indistinct] of saline and alkaline land, we should attain more experience. However, experience alone is not enough. There are more than 20 million mou of yellow earth arable land in hilly areas such as (Machuanliang), and most of them are in the main bases of grain production in our province. How to convert this arable land has a vital bearing on production capabilities. We should be determined to convert such arable land into large sections of farmland suitable for modernized agriculture, divert water for irrigation to the land and accelerate the pace of farm mechanization so as to greatly speed up the development of agriculture in our province. Therefore, the work to convert (Machuangliang) into arable land as carried out by the provincial level organs for the purpose to find ways to convert hilly areas into arable land and obtain experience in land improvement on hilly areas for the entire province. On the newly converted arable land in (Machuangliang) hilly area, we should carry out mechanizing irrigation and accelerate the realization of mechanization.

Comrade Wang Chien pointed out: The realization of agricultural modernization and mechanization is the great cause that we have dreamed about for many years. But, we cannot sit around waiting for mechanization. We must carry forward the Tachai spirit, rely on the broad masses and make all-out efforts and work hard so that we can achieve modernization and mechanization. Hereafter, we should not only continuously make all-out efforts and work hard, but also truly know how to work resourcefully. We should fully bring farm machines into play. In so doing, it is possible for us to succeed with better results and a quickened tempo.

The practice achieved by the provincial level organs in converting (Machuangliang) hilly area has enabled the broad cadres to further understand that in order to realize agricultural mechanization and modernization, it is necessary to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. Without basically carrying out the change of conditions in production, it is impossible to develop agriculture at high speed.

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TIENTSIN DEPARTMENTS HOLD RALLY TO DENOUNCE LIN PIAO, GANG

SK051255Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Nov 78 SK

[Text] On 2 November, the Tientsin industrial and communication departments held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In close connection with the actual situation in the industrial and communication departments, this rally penetratingly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the serious misdeeds of certain responsible persons in Tientsin. At the same time, it fully embodied the party's policies, thoroughly aroused the masses with the party's policies and deepened the movement. The rally called on party organizations at all levels of the industrial and communication departments to grasp more firmly the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and win a complete victory in this great struggle.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the rally and delivered an important speech. Also attending the rally were Comrade (Fan Ju-sheng), secretary of the municipal party committee; Comrade (Li Yen-wu), Standing Committee member of the municipal party committee; responsible comrades of the departments, committees and offices concerned under the municipal party committee; responsible comrades of the municipal trade union councils, CYL committee and women's federation; cadres at our above party branch secretary level of the grassroots units of the industrial and communication departments; and some shift or team leaders, worker's representatives, model laborers and engineering and technical personnel, totaling some 70,000 people.

Fifty-eight supplementary congregation sites for the rally were set up throughout the municipality. The main site was set up at the gymnasium. When the rally announced that (Li Jung-kuei) was that person in the Tientsin municipal party committee who had vigorously followed Lin Piao and the gang of four to launch wild attacks against the party and was an arch criminal guilty of beating, smashing and looting, he was brought under escort to the main site, at which point the vast numbers of cadres and people attending the rally were in high spirit, seething with indignation and jubilant over his exposure.

(Wang Kang), deputy director of the municipal Economic Commission, spoke at the rally on behalf of the Political Department of the Industrial and Communication Office, the municipal Economic Commission and the National Defense Industry Office. He exposed and criticized certain responsible persons in Tientsin for their crimes in closely following Lin Piao and the gang of four, frantically persecuting revolutionary cadres, model laborers and workers of the industrial and communication departments, and undermining industrial and communication production.

(Chang Pao-chun), deputy secretary of the party committee of the state Tientsin radio factory, exposed and criticized certain responsible persons in Tientsin for their towering crimes in closely following Lin Piao and the gang of four and inciting an evil chieftain of the factory, (Chin Sung-Feng), and his company to frenziedly compile falsified dossiers on central leading comrades, and cruelly persecute veteran cadres, engineering and technical personnel and the masses of the factory.

(Sung Chiu-ming), relative of former secretary of the party committee of the state Tientsin radio factory and concurrently director of the factory (Ku Wen-ping), exposed and criticized (Chin Sung-feng's) crime in persecuting his father to death.

(Miao Chun-sheng), train operations master of the Tientsin train section under the Tientsin Railway Sub-Bureau, exposed (Li Jung-kuei) for his crimes in conspiratorially creating the "12 May" counterrevolutionary incident and in shifting the blame on, launching fabricated charges against and cruelly persecuting veteran cadres and the masses.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, said, after analyzing the current excellent domestic and international situation: We should make the best use of the excellent domestic and international situation and grasp the favorable opportunity to greatly accelerate the tempo of achieving the four modernizations.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: to greatly accelerate the tempo of achieving the four modernizations, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key link of class struggle, which at present, means to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four. At present, the key to a successful exposure-criticism-investigation movement lies in leading bodies. Though the reasons why some units are unable to launch the exposure-criticism-investigation movement are many, the main one lies in the problems of leading persons. Efforts should be made to either help them or readjust their jobs. Facts proved that units which did so have broken the deadlock and launched the movement.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta pointed out: Taking the industrial and communication departments for instance, the current exposure-criticism-investigation movement has been developed unevenly in grassroots units because of their different situations. Therefore, it is necessary to classify different situations and give different guidance. With regard to the units which bear investigation tasks and have targets for investigations and in which the struggle between exposing problems and covering up problems still exists, leading organs at higher levels should adopt effective measures and boldly arouse the masses to lay bare the problems and thoroughly investigate them.

With regard to the units which bear investigation tasks and have targets for investigations but have fairly strong leadership and have aroused the masses, efforts should be made to continue the investigation work and, in the meantime, make good preparations for entering the third campaign.

There are still quite a few units which have been found not to have big problems since their previous investigations and have fairly clear class alignment. Such units should enter the third campaign, boldly arouse the masses and bear firmly in mind the actual situation to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, straighten out the right and wrong and eliminate their pernicious influence.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta continued: To launch the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in a still better way and greatly accelerate the realization of the four modernizations, we must do our work in accordance with the party's policies, unite all persons who can be united, mobilize all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive ones. First of all, it is necessary to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two kinds of contradictions of a different nature, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack, be strict in criticism and lenient in the verdicts, be strict with those who resist and lenient with those who repent. We should be relentless with enemies and adopt a favorable attitude toward our comrades. As to the comrades who made mistakes, including those who made serious ones, we must adhere to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, and allow people to make mistakes and allow them to correct them.

It is good if mistakes are corrected. We should welcome those comrades who realize their mistakes and correct them. Only by so doing, is it possible to make our party thrive. In general, we should successfully master policies and unite with the overwhelming majority, including those who opposed us and have been proved wrong in doing so, to work for the four modernizations, because it is always good to engage more people in making revolution.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: The wise leader Chairman Hua delivered a most important toast at the reception for the 29th national day. Recently the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, the 10th National CYL Congress and the Fourth National Women's Congress were held successively, for which the wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh wrote inscriptions and at which Vice Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing delivered speeches on behalf of the party Central Committee. All these important speeches of the central leading comrades were meant to mobilize the people throughout the country to speed up the four modernizations. We must organize cadres and the people to conscientiously study them, particularly the speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng, hold repeated discussions, unify our thinking, and strive to greatly accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta said: To greatly accelerate the realization of the four modernizations, we should have a good work style. We should persist in seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, democratic centralism and consulting with the masses when matters arise. We should not allow only one person to have the final say, but should develop inner-party democracy and do whatever is decided with concerted efforts.

It is necessary that we strengthen our sense of organization and discipline, speak no empty words, do work in a down-to-earth manner and carry out every task with care. We should not be sluggish and lax, but should have the work style of daring to proceed from reality, take responsibility and brave difficulty.

Meetings are something we cannot do without, but it will not do to hold meetings without accomplishing something. We should do our work sincerely. We should adopt the work style of doing work conscientiously and daring to work, refrain from sitting in offices only, and go to grassroots units to become acquainted with actual situations and listen to cadres and the masses.

In his speech, Comrade (Lu Ta), director of the Political Department of the Industrial and Communication Office of the municipal party committee, dwelt on the plans for deepening the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in the future. He said: To accelerate the realization of the four modernizations, it is necessary to speed up the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. We should make up for what we have not completed in the first and second campaign with one vigorous effort, fulfill the four tasks brought forth by the municipal party committee for the exposure-criticism-investigation movement qualitatively and quantitatively, and make unswerving efforts to fight a good battle of the third campaign in close connection with the actual situation on the industrial and communication front.

1. It is necessary to emancipate our minds and dare to eliminate chaos and restore order.

An important reason why some units make slow progress in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement is that some of their leading comrades have not emancipated their minds from remnant influence and clarified the right and wrong in line, and have lingering fears. We should conscientiously study the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four and straighten out the right and wrong if we are to solve this problem. Only by so doing, can we emancipate our minds, put daring above all else, have a firm and clear-cut stand and be brave so as to eliminate chaos and restore order.

2. It is necessary to persist in seeking truth from facts and do everything in strict accordance with the party's policies.

We should attach importance to the party's policies, firmly grasp the general orientation of the struggle, and always direct our spearhead at Lin Piao and the gang of four.

With regard to persons who committed serious crimes, we should deal relentless blows at them if they adopt a stubborn attitude in resisting the movement, and treat them with leniency if they adopt a sincere attitude in confessing their crimes, make a clean breast of their problems and show repentance.

With regard to those active counterrevolutionaries, embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers, who are components of the social foundation of the gang of four, we should investigate and deal with them whenever they are discovered.

With regard to the comrades who committed misdeeds, including those who committed serious ones, we should meticulously educate them politically and ideologically, and help them correct their attitude, change their stand and give a clear account of their problems, mainly the problems in the 10th and the 11th line struggles. Simultaneously with the investigation work, we should speed up the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

3. It is necessary to proceed from reality and sort out different situations so as to give different guidance.

We should realize that the development of the movement is uneven and the situation of each unit is different. Therefore we should demand uniformity. Units which have major targets should arouse the masses to expose and criticize them, penetratingly and thoroughly expose the problems and, in the meantime, strengthen force to investigate and verify the problems. Units which have targets, particularly in the leading bodies, should clearly explain their problems. They should successfully hold enlarged Standing Committee meetings at which leading cadres should take the lead in exposing problems and dare to fight an ideological battle face to face with the targets, and, at the same time, arouse the masses to expose and help them, so that efforts inside and outside the meetings will be combined to help these comrades to make a clean breast of their problems.

Units which have no target of investigation and explanation may enter the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, arouse the masses to launch mass criticism in close connection with actual the situation of the problems which imposed most pernicious and extensive influence in each specific unit and hindered the realization of the four modernizations, and see to it that the right and wrong in line are clarified, pernicious influence is eradicated, problems are solved thoroughly from the source and chaos is eliminated, and order is restored.

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4. It is necessary to rely on the masses to grasp the three great revolutionary movements effectively.

Under the unified leadership of party committees, all units should boldly arouse the masses to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, give full play to the role of the bodies in charge of movements, production and livelihood, unify leadership, divide labor and responsibilities, score achievements by conscientious work, and do the various types of work in a still better way.

NATIONAL TABLE TENNIS TEAM HOLDS MATCHES IN TIENTSIN

SK061406Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 3 and 4 November, members of the national table tennis team held three rounds of matches in this municipality before an audience of some 15,000. These matches were specially held for the people of this municipality prior to the team's departure abroad to take part in the Fourth Asian Table Tennis Tournament and the Eighth Asian Games.

Among those viewing the matches were Chen Wei-ta, first secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Huang Chih-kang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and other leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including (Fan Ju-sheng), (Wu Chen), Hu Chao-heng, (Li Yen-wu), and Pai Hua. They received the coach and players after the matches.

Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was also present and watched the games.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI SPORTSMEN IN TIENTSIN--A match was held between a visiting Pakistani weight-lifting team and the Tientsin municipal weight-lifting team on 23 October in the Tientsin municipal people's gymnasium. The Pakistani team arrived in Tientsin from Peking on 21 October. Prior to the match, Pai Hua, vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Yuan Yu-ping), vice chairman of the municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and responsible persons of the departments concerned received and had a conversation with the leader of the visiting team. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Oct 78 SK]

TIENTSIN MUNICIPAL REVENUE--Tientsin Municipality completed 84.9 percent of the annual revenue quota in the first 9 months of this year. The amount of revenue for this period showed a 33.6 percent increase over that for last year's corresponding period, and reached a record high. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Oct 78 SK]

TIENTSIN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES--This year the graduates from Tientsin's 11 institutions of higher learning, totaling more than 5,800, have been assigned jobs on various fronts. In assigning jobs, priority has been given to meeting the requirements of major scientific research projects, large and heavy industrial construction projects, agriculture-supporting industry, electronics industry, petrochemical industry, steel industry, light industry, textile industry and building materials industry as well as the needs for teachers in various institutions of higher learning. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Oct 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HEILUNGKIANG DELEGATION TO NATIONAL CYL CONGRESS RETURNS HOME

OW071112Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Heilungkiang's delegation to the 10th National CYL Congress led by Chao Yun-cheng, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, returned to Harbin by plane on 31 October. Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP committee; Chang Hsiu-chih, (Chen Chun-sheng), Chen Yuan-chih and Hsieh Yun-ching, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; Liang Yen-te, deputy secretary of the Harbin municipal party committee; and some 700 people, including leading comrades of the related departments of the province and Harbin Municipality and representatives of young people from all walks of life, were at the airport to welcome the delegates on their triumphant return.

The Heilungkiang delegation was made up of 63 delegates from seven different nationalities. Before its departure for Peking, Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, received all the delegates. While the National CYL Congress was in session, our province's delegates, together with all other delegates, were cordially received by wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairmen Yeh, Teng, Li and Wang. With boundless esteem and a sense of deep memory, our province's delegates paid respects to our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's remains. Together with all other delegates, our province's delegates went to the west side of Chungnanhai to participate in tree planting activities.

During the congress, our province's Comrades Chao Yun-cheng, Tang Hsien-chiang, Fang Shih-chun, Wang Hsiu-chih, Ku Shueh-mei and Chiang Cheng-lung were elected members of the 10th National CYL Committee and Comrades Chi Wen-tsai and Ling Jung were elected alternate members.

On the evening of 31 October, young people from all walks of life in Heilungkiang Province and Harbin Municipality joined all the delegates at the Youth Palace in a get-together.

HEILUNGKIANG REHABILITATES PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL

OW071932Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 30 October the Heilungkiang Provincial Public Security Bureau held a meeting to reverse unjust and wrong verdicts and framed-up cases and rehabilitate comrades persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Pu-se-ho-ti), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, read the provincial party committee's reply to a report requesting reversal of previous conclusions on comrades [words indistinct] and announced the decision of the leading party members' group of the provincial Public Security Bureau on the rehabilitation of persecuted comrades in several major political incidents as well as its decision on unjust or wrong verdicts and framed-up cases.

These decisions point out that during the Great Cultural Revolution, the former principle responsible person in our province pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, called black-white, fabricated stories and labeled 31 comrades of the provincial Public Security Bureau as enemy special agents, renegades, [words indistinct], counterrevolutionaries, counterrevolutionary revisionist elements, alien class elements, ideologically reactionary elements, and so forth. It has been investigated and proved that all such accusations were purely political persecution. Therefore, comrades involved must be completely rehabilitated, while all trumped-up and false records must be destroyed.

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Comrade Li Li-an spoke at the meeting. He said: The provincial Public Security Bureau was holding this meeting to reverse unjust and wrong verdicts and framed-up cases and to rehabilitate comrades ruthlessly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. We should thank Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and hate even more bitterly Lin Piao and the gang of four.

KIRIN RALLY HAILS HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS FOR TRADE UNIONS

SK040550Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Nov 78 SK

[Text] On 31 October, Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality held a rally to warmly celebrate the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee for the Ninth National Trade Union Congress and for the resumed publication of WORKERS' DAILY. Present at the rally were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other leading comrades of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality including Kao Yang, Chang Shih-ying, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun and Jen Ching-yuan. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of various provincial and municipal departments and mass organizations.

The rally of celebration was held in an enthusiastic atmosphere. Comrade Wang En-mao read out the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee. After the inscriptions were read out, the entire rally site broke out in warm applause.

The inscription written by Chairman Hua for the Ninth National Trade Union Congress and for the resumed publication of WORKERS' DAILY reads: "The Chinese working class has high aspirations; they have ability, confidence and determination, and they will certainly make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the turn of this century." The inscription written by Chairman Yeh for the Ninth National Trade Union Congress reads: "The working class in China should be mobilized, unite and work hard to speed up the building of a modern, powerful socialist country."

Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee made a speech. He said: The inscriptions by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee demonstrate their kind attention and powerful encouragement for the working class throughout China and the trade union organizations. This is a big joyous event in the political life of the working class in China. The inscriptions by Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee have charted the orientation for the march of the working class of China. They are the calls and mobilization orders calling on the working class of China to advance in the new Long March. The broad working class and trade union organizations in our province should certainly be able to justify the fervent hopes of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and take up the great mission imposed on us by the new period. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, quicken our tempo, stride bravely forward and make still greater contributions to the struggle to build China into a modern powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

WANG EN-MAO ADDRESSES KIRIN FINANCIAL-TRADE CONFERENCE

SK051420Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 3 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts of speech by Wang En-mao at the Provincial Financial and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai on 21 October 1978]

[Text] Comrades: Guided by the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link to run the country well, inspired by the guidelines of the 11th party congress and the Fifth National People's Congress and with the development of revolution and production, our province's finance and trade front situation is getting better and better. We have scored fairly good achievements in all work this year.

The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has continuously developed in depth on the finance and trade front. In accordance with the unified plans of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, we have mobilized the masses to expose and investigate all individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracies of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee to usurp party and state power, basically made clear class alignment and, in light of the actual situations on the finance and trade fronts, deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee. Through exposure and criticism the vast numbers of cadres and masses have distinguished between the right and wrong in line and raised their awareness of line. The in-depth struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has promoted the development of finance and trade work.

On the commercial front both purchasing and marketing are brisk and the situation of market supplies is improving. The procurement of agricultural and side-line products has substantially increased, thus adding to the accumulation of communes and brigades and income of the commune members.

Financial revenue has increased by a relatively large margin, surpassing the best historical record of the same period. Savings deposits in towns and cities have increased. Loans in support of agriculture have increased as well. By the end of September, the annual savings plan of towns and cities had been prefulfilled by 4 months. Management has been improved. We have scored definite achievements in switching from deficit to profit. We have raised the quality of service and improved the service attitude. The learn-from-Taching-and-Tachai movement has vigorously developed on the financial and trade front. Seventy Taching- and Tachai-type financial and trade enterprises have been built and a great batch of learn-from-Tachai-and-Taching advanced collectives and individuals have come into being. Many advanced deeds and experiences have been created which have effectively propelled all work on the financial and trade front.

Over the past year, the practical financial and trade work in our province has proved that the line, policies and principles of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are all correct. Only if we hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee will we surely score greater achievements and victories in our work.

The favorable change of our province's financial and trade situation is just a beginning. We still have many problems in our work. Therefore, we must guard against conceit and complacency, resistance to change, conservatism and parochial arrogance. We must conscientiously sum up our experiences, carry forward our achievements, overcome shortcomings, mistakes and the existing problems, advance on the basis of the excellent situation of the financial and trade work, and continue to win new achievements and victories.

Wise leader Chairman Hua recently issued a fighting call that we must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps. We must warily respond to the call of Chairman Hua and strive to accelerate the pace of development of financial and trade work. We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th party congress and carry out the principles and policies of the party Central Committee, develop economy and insure supplies so as to promote the steady and fast growth of the national economy. We must wholeheartedly serve the needs of the people's livelihood and strive to speed up the realization of the four modernizations. In order to fulfill this task, we must bring into play our working enthusiasm, strive to make a success of all aspects of financial and trade work and quicken the tempo in pushing this work forward.

Commercial departments should do their best to expand the circulation of commodities and fulfill the purchasing and marketing plans to support the development of production. While giving attention to developing production, they should gradually satisfy the needs of the people's livelihood. Our preliminary plan is that by 1980 both the total amount of commodities purchased and the total amount of commodities sold should be 20 percent higher than this year. Market conditions should become increasingly prosperous with each passing year. Supplies of industrial products should become much more plentiful and their quality should become more improved. There should be plenty of vegetables supplied to the urban areas, and the supplies of meat, cooking oil, fowl and eggs should be increased step by step. Through several years of efforts, we should see to it that the meat supply is by and large (without restriction)[chang kai 2412 7030].

On the principle of facilitating production and providing convenience for the people's livelihood, we should apply the method of "walking on two legs" in building a successful commercial service network by combining the efforts of the state and the collectives. In 2 or 3 years, we should particularly solve the masses' problems in the course of the new Long March, such as food supply, barber service and bath places.

Supply and marketing departments are the most direct supportive units for fast development of agriculture in our province. They should take it as their major tasks to supply the means of production and the means of living, assist communes and production brigades in developing a diversified economy, support the development of commune-and-brigade-run enterprises and make funds available for agricultural mechanization.

Grain departments should grasp grain work well. They should do a good job of this year's grain procurement on the principle of paying attention to the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals. They should also implement the principle of making timely procurement and, at the same time, arranging the people's livelihood well and make good arrangements to meet the commune members' daily requirements in a conscientious way.

While giving attention to developing production, they should gradually raise the standards of fine grain and edible oil supplied to the cities and towns, do well in adjusting the supplies of different varieties of grain, persist in consuming grain in a planned and economical way and reduce the quantity of unreasonably used grain. Further efforts should be made to improve the management of grain enterprises and firmly grasp the work of making them operate at a profit instead of a deficit.

Foreign trade departments are requested to do their best to expand the export trade. By 1980, the amount of procurement of goods for export should be 60 percent more than this year and surpass the highest figure on record.

Financial departments should make positive efforts to increase their revenue on the basis of developing production and expanding the circulation of commodities. It is imperative to insure the fulfillment of this year's financial revenue quota and then make strenuous efforts to overfulfill it.

Banks should play to the full their role in promoting and supervising the economic activities of the enterprises. They should help the enterprises raise their level of management and pay attention to economic results.

To fulfill the various tasks on the financial and trade front, we must carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and win a complete victory in this struggle.

In accordance with the plan, principles, policy and instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and in light of the actual development of this movement in our province, the provincial party committee recently laid down a plan for deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. Party organizations of all departments and units on the financial and trade front across the province must conscientiously discuss this plan and carry it out in an all-round way. It is imperative to strengthen leadership and fully mobilize the masses to make the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four a real success and win a complete victory in this struggle through their persistent and unremitting efforts.

In the struggle to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the financial and trade front should launch the "two blows" movement in a well-guided, planned and prepared way and in a step-by-step manner. Blows should be dealt at active counter-revolutionaries, embezzlers, grafters, speculators and profiteers. It is essential to smash the attack by capitalist forces both in cities and the countryside, eliminate the social base of the gang of four, protect the development of the socialist economy and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies and make all-out efforts to support the fast development of industrial and agricultural production. In supporting production, we must work in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry; that is, we must give first place to supporting agriculture.

Financial and trade departments at all levels must support the development of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and the growth of the diversified economy from such aspects as funds, raw material supplies and taxes in order to boost the income and accumulations of communes and brigades.

It is necessary to do well in supplying means of production and sending industrial products to the countryside and do a good job in procuring agricultural and sideline products.

At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to promote people's savings in both the city and countryside and increase the amount of such savings so as to make more funds available for agricultural mechanization. The work of supporting agriculture should be taken as a major criterion in evaluating the work of various financial and trade departments. Anything damaging, harming and obstructing agriculture must be changed. All work of the financial and trade departments must really be geared to the needs of taking agriculture as the foundation.

The financial and trade work must support the development of industry from various angles, especially local industry and agriculture-supporting industry. We must act in accordance with economic law and incessantly raise our management level. To raise the enterprise management level, it is necessary to uphold the concept of strictly adhering to the state plans and see that the various state economic plans and economic norms are fulfilled.

In purchasing and marketing commodities, we must organize the work in a planned way on the basis of the needs of national construction and the people's livelihood. We must see that the tasks of production, supply and marketing are developing in a harmonious manner.

A very important task in raising the enterprise management level at present is to use economic law to manage the economy and make the system, the ways and the measures for managing the economy, meet the objective requirements of our economic activities. Duplicate wholesale units within the same trade should be merged or closed down. Circulation of commodities according to administrative regions should be changed to circulation of commodities based on reasonably defined economic zones. As for overgrown organizations and overstaffed units, work should be done to simplify them and transfer the extra personnel out to strengthen the forefront. It is imperative to resolutely do away with the style of bureaucratic traders and offices so as to insure the development of our economic activities in line with the objective economic law.

To improve the management of enterprises and increase accumulation for the state, it is also necessary to grasp well the work of making the enterprises operate at a profit instead of a deficit. Those enterprises with numerous problems and suffering from serious losses should be readjusted and instructed to make improvement within a certain limit of time. All enterprises are requested to make the best achievements on record in fulfilling their economic norms. Those which have already done so should strive to catch up with or even surpass the advanced level in our province and in the whole country.

Party organizations and financial and trade departments at all levels should grasp the investigation and consolidation work with regard to financial and economic discipline as a matter of prime importance. In connection with the "two blows" movement, they should organize a general investigation to see how local financial and trade enterprises are observing the financial and economic discipline.

Commendations and rewards should be given to those enterprises which adhere to the principle, observe discipline, improve enterprise management incessantly and increase their profits turned over to the state on a continuing basis. As for those enterprises which violate the financial and economic discipline, waste state funds and cause economic losses, we should sternly criticize them and resolutely prevent and overcome such instances. For serious cases, disciplinary action should be taken; in certain instances, necessary economic sanctions should be adopted.

Whether the party's policies are correctly carried out in financial and trade work has a direct bearing on the development of industrial and agricultural production, the vital interests of the broad masses, the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the early realization of the four modernizations. We should conduct investigation and study of how financial and trade policies are being carried out at present, pay attention to discovering the new situations and new problems in implementing the policies and advance opinions for improving the work. We should see to it that our financial and trade policies will more effectively further the development of our economic undertakings.

We should conscientiously carry out the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and closely integrate the interests of the state, the collectives and the individuals. The enterprises which have fulfilled the state plans should be given (enterprise funds). The enterprises which are unable to fulfill the assigned tasks should undertake certain economic responsibilities. As for the work of individual staff members and workers, there should be proper rewards and punishments which should be given impartially. We should make everyone in the enterprise concerned about the fulfillment of the state plan and the results of the operations of their enterprise from a viewpoint of material interests.

We must deeply carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai and perform financial and trade work well with the Taching and Tachai spirit. We must bring about a new upsurge in the learn-from Taching-and-Tachai mass movement and build more Taching-and-Tachai-type enterprises. At the present stage of the development of the learn-from-Taching-and-Tachai movement on the financial and trade front, we are faced with higher demands than ever--that is, to build all grassroots units in a trade or a category, rather than a few individual units, into Taching-and-Tachai type units. All localities should foster and build step by step one or several advanced counties and municipalities in financial and trade work and a few advanced trades and professions.

We must strengthen the party's leadership over financial and trade work. Party committees at all levels must grasp this work in the same manner as they grasp agriculture and industry. All matters of principle and important specific questions concerning this work must be included on the daily agenda of the party so that they may be studied in a timely manner and solved realistically. Party committees at all levels must assign a secretary or a deputy secretary to take charge of financial and trade work. Party committees at and above county level must rapidly restore or establish their financial and trade work departments and consolidate leading bodies and build work contingents well in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

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Leading comrades of the party committees at all levels and financial and trade departments must make their ideology, work and work style meet the demand of the new situation in rapidly fulfilling the four modernizations, study politics, economics, scientific and technological knowledge and enterprise management methods and carry forward the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and follow the mass line. They must guard against empty talk and do more work, trust the masses, rely on them and, along with the masses, push forward financial and trade work at high speed and in a down-to-earth way.

Party committees at all levels must, in accordance with the demand of the provincial party committee and in light of local conditions, work out specific plans for implementing the guidelines of this conference and set forth a target and certain measures for vigorously developing financial and trade work. It is necessary to grasp and implement well the target of every department, every trade and every project, so that a rapid development will take place in our province's financial and trade work and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with outstanding achievements.

We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally most closely round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress, carry out the general task for the new period, make a success of financial and trade work with the Taching and Tachai spirit, redouble our efforts to advance vigorously and make greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

LI TE-SHENG, LIAONING LEADERS HEAR REPORTS ON PLA

SK070727Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 78 SK

[Text] Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District recently visited various places in Liaoning Province and held a symposium to seek the opinions of leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees so as to push the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four to develop in-depth, to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of our party and army and to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

Attending the symposium were member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and Commander of the Shenyang PLA units Li Te-sheng; Political Commissar of the Shenyang PLA unit Kan Wei-han; First Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Jen Chung-i; Second Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Huang Ou-tung. Other leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, the leading organ of the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District who attended the symposium were: (Hsieh Chen-hua), (Sun Tzu-wen), (Hei Hsin-chuan), (Chien To), (Hu Keng-sheng), (Chang Ko-li), (Hsin Chien), (Cheng Ko-lien), and (Chang Hsi-ho). Leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees present at the symposium included Su Yu, Yang Ta-i, (Chien I-kuang), (Liu I-yun), (Chu Chuan), (Chang Tieh-chuan), Hsieh Huang-tien and Chang Chih-yuan.

At the symposium, Comrade Li Te-sheng said: The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units recently discussed the question of how to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

[Words indistinct] theory and line occupied a leading position in the units. In the Great Cultural Revolution, our units scored great achievements in fulfilling the task of the "three supports and two militaries." However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the fine traditions and iron discipline of our party and army and the fine relations between the army and the people were weakened and some cadres committed mistakes of one kind or another in carrying out the work of the "three supports and two militaries." The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units firmly decided to seek opinions and ask for criticism from the province, municipalities, prefectures, leagues and some counties--even from some communes, large-scale plants and mines, and learn from local comrades so as to restore the traditions of our party and army, do a good job in establishing fine relations between the army and the people, promote the struggle to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four in the units, bring into greater play the role of our units in the new Long March led by Chairman Hua and enable our units to meet the needs of preparedness against war.

Comrade Jen Chung-i said: Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA unit came to localities to ask opinions. This event has greatly inspired us and is worth our study, during the Great Cultural Revolution, the units [words indistinct] was worthy of being commended and learned from. Those who committed mistakes due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four were only a few. Those who ran after the gang of four and its sworn follower were a few individuals. The main current must be fully affirmed. The Liberation Army is a model which the people throughout the country learn from. The broad masses ardently love and support the Liberation Army. As for those comrades who commit mistakes when they work in localities, we--our local party committees--are also responsible for reporting the situation accurately to the party committee of the PLA unit and helping the unit to solve such problems. In the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, localities and units should be combined together and united as one in ideology and action. Just as Chairman Mao said, "When the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can beat them."

In accordance with the situation reflected by the broad masses of cadres of provincial organs at the symposium, Comrade (Chu Chuan), secretary general of the Liaoning provincial party committee, accurately reported to leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units and the Liaoning Provincial Military District the good persons and good deeds of some comrades of the units as well as problems among some persons working in localities.

At the end of the symposium, Comrade Kan Wei-han and Huang Ou-tung delivered speeches. The symposium was filled with an intimate and united atmosphere from beginning to the end. Comrades of both the units and the localities together exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four.

LIAONING LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON URBAN HOUSING

SK080746Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] From 30 October to 2 November, the Liaoning provincial party committee held a work conference on urban housing construction to sincerely implement the important instruction issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in regard to firmly grasping and improving the housing conditions of urban people and to carry out the spirit of the National Work Conference on Urban Housing Construction. The conference studied and drew up a plan for accelerating the construction of houses in urban areas of our province.

Jen Chung-i, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, attended the conference and made an important speech. He stressed: It is necessary to regard this construction work as a priority task of the national economy, and to regard success in this construction work as a contribution to accelerating realization of the four modernizations. The housing issue is important to the people's livelihood. At present, our province urgently needs more houses in urban areas. The people's demand in this regard is pressing. We should show concern for the difficulties of the masses. Resolute efforts should be made to put housing construction work on our agenda as an important item. We should make a firm determination and exert all-out efforts to emancipate our minds and devise more measures so as to accelerate the pace of housing construction.

The conference was presided over by Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, who also made a summing-up speech. Present at the conference were Huang Ou-tung, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Wang Kuang-chung, Li Chih-wen and (Chu Chuan), Standing Committee members of the Liaoning provincial party committee; and Hsieh Huang-tien, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Also attending the conference were responsible comrades of the various departments concerned of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, leading comrades in charge of economic work from the various municipalities, prefectures and leagues and leading comrades of various prefectural and county party committees.

The conference on urban housing construction sponsored by the provincial party committee was the first one in our province since the founding of the People's Republic of China. Leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees attach great importance to housing construction. Prior to the conference, Comrade Jen Chung-i and responsible comrades concerned inspected the construction of a new-type building materials plant in Shenyang Municipality and gave instructions there.

The plan for the entire province is to build houses with a total floor space of 5 million square meters in 1979, increasing the area by 1.5 times compared to that completed in 1978. By 1978, a total area of 8 million square meters will be accomplished, and then the province will quicken its tempo in housing construction year after year.

First of all, efforts should be made to solve the housing problem for the households which have no houses and to improve the situation of some household living in crowded conditions. By the end of 1985, the province will raise its average level of urban people's housing to a greater extent. In order to fulfill the above plan, the conference particularly studied raising funds, producing construction materials, supplying the manpower required in construction, strengthening unified leadership over the work and doing good planning.

BRIEFS

KIRIN FORESTRY SCIENCE MEETING--The Kirin provincial forestry science meeting recently closed in Changchun. The meeting discussed an 8-year forestry development plan for the province and formulated measures to carry out the plan. Present at the meeting were some 400 people, including representatives of science and technical personnel, cadres and workers on the forestry front as well as representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants. Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the meeting. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Oct 78 SK]

LANCHOW RALLY NOTES PUBLIC SECURITY WORK PROBLEMS

HK080718Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee held a mobilization rally on 4 November to strengthen public security. The rally demanded: "The party, the government, the army, the mass organizations, the cultural and educational institutions and all departments and trades in Lanchow must take action. The leadership must be in command and the masses must be relied upon to tidy up social public security and to do a good job of city management work. We must guarantee the victorious fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

Sung ping first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units, attended and addressed the mobilization rally. Wang Yao-hua, first secretary of the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee, gave a mobilization order.

After discussing the excellent situation in public security and city management work in the municipality, the rally pointed out: "Many problems still exist in social public security work. Some of them are very serious. These problems are fundamentally due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

"The counterrevolutionary remnant forces and the social foundation they fostered for many years have not been dealt the blows which they deserve. They are still stirring up trouble and launching frantic counterattacks. They have sabotaged the socialist system and corrupted social customs. Their remnant poison is very deep and has confused people's thinking. As a result, many people, particularly young people and juveniles, have been seriously poisoned. In addition, leadership work has not been done well. The masses have not been mobilized to struggle against the sabotage of social public security. Education in the legal system has not been conducted well. No resolute measures have been adopted. Criminals have not been dealt blows vigorously."

The rally held: "The above situation does not suit the excellent situation of grasping the key link of class struggle, of bringing about great order across the land and of great and rapid promotion. The masses are very unsatisfied. They urgently demand that this situation be quickly changed. We must be determined, mobilize, rely on the masses, coordinate with each other, concentrate our time and forces, fight together and vigorously fight the people's war of tidying up social public security. We must strive to score great achievements before the spring festival." The rally proposed the following tasks:

1. It is essential to strengthen party leadership over public security work.
2. The municipality should spend the next month conducting education in the socialist legal system.
3. It is necessary to grasp education for young people and juveniles.
4. It is imperative to grasp the building of public security forces.
5. In the coming winter-spring period, the municipality must focus on preventing and striking blows at criminal activities.
6. The municipality must do a good job of making arrangements for jobless people.

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SHENSI RALLY CRITICIZES FORMER POWER HOLDER

HK061001Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial public health system recently held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four.

"The rally was attended by over 1,000 people. Delivering criticism speeches at the rally were representatives of the No 1 and No 2 affiliated hospitals of Sian Medical College, the provincial Tuberculosis Prevention Hospital, the provincial Institute of Chinese Medicine and the provincial People's Hospital. In close connection with the system's reality, they cited a large number of facts to expose and criticize the towering crimes of that person who once held very great power in this province and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four and his close followers in actively promoting the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in the public health system, in cruelly castigating and persecuting veteran cadres and intellectuals, in frenziedly disrupting the party's public health effort and in conspiratorially usurping party and state power.

"That person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four completely negated the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line predominated in Shensi during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. He smeared the masses of veteran cadres as rightist restorationist forces. With his support, the people who made trouble in the provincial public health system also mounted major attacks and publicly named and attacked our esteemed and beloved NPC Chairman Chu and Vice Chairman Yeh. They arbitrarily brought charges against and persecuted veteran revolutionary cadres.

"When a former responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee was hospitalized in Peking for a serious illness, the people who made trouble in the provincial public health system adopted despicable measures, seized him and forced him to return to Sian. They did not allow him to receive medical treatment, forced him to make a confession and held a bedside criticism and struggle meeting. This veteran cadre thus died unavenged."

A former responsible comrade of the provincial public health section who resisted and struggled against them had his skull broken as a result of a savage beating they gave him. They did not even allow him to be hospitalized. An associate professor of the No 1 affiliated hospital of Sian Medical College, who made major contributions in scientific research, was also savagely beaten. He died as a victim of an unjust charge and persecution. "Another physician, who disliked their way of cruelly castigating and persecuting veteran cadres and asked them to handle matters in accordance with the party's policies, was stigmatized as an 'active counter-revolutionary' and put into a 'cow pen.' Even his 12-year-old child was stigmatized as a 'little counterrevolutionary' and became a target of criticism and struggle in school.

"That person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four energetically peddled the black wares of 'suspecting all and overthrowing all' concocted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, incited factionalism and instigated struggle by force. He was the chief criminal in beating, smashing and looting in Shensi. During the Great Cultural Revolution, that person took advantage of his power to force through the so-called experiences in purifying the class ranks and energetically tried to broaden the scope of purifying the class ranks. The provincial public health system was seriously hurt as a result of this broadening.

"A faithful follower who had been assigned to a post in the organization department of the provincial CCP committee took orders from that person, made a report on purifying the class ranks at a rally, clandestinely planned operations and supported troublemakers in breaking the law and committing crimes. Within a few months, a large number of cadres and people were ferreted out as targets of struggle, were wounded as a result of savage beating and were put into a 'cow pen.' Of the 27 professors of the No 1 and No 2 affiliated hospitals of Sian Medical College, 23 professors were ferreted out as targets of struggle and were all put into a 'cow pen.' Even a professor who had passed away before the Great Cultural Revolution was listed as a target of criticism and struggle. They arbitrarily set up courts, obtained confessions by torture and concocted a series of trumped-up cases, wrong cases and miscarriages of justice. As a result of their persecution, some victims' homes were left in ruins with family members dead or scattered. Some victims were put into prison and some died as victims of unjust charges.

"That person who once held very great power in this province and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four owes heavy blood-debts to the people. That person supported and controlled those troublemakers in the provincial public health system, set up cliques, formed groups and energetically engaged in usurping leadership power. He was the source of the protracted trouble in the provincial public health system and was the chieftain of the factional network in Shensi." He supported and recruited those persons who worked in the service of and who were the hatchetmen of his bourgeois factional network and assigned important work to them.

There was an evil-doer who had a lust for power in the provincial public health system. "During the Cultural Revolution, he recruited some people, built blockhouses, put up electric fences and laid mines, thus turning a hospital into a fortified point for armed struggles. He personally took command in creating a number of armed struggles and sanguinary incidents, thus killing and wounding many people. He severely beat veteran cadres. Many veteran cadres died or became disabled as a result of savage beatings by him." However, "that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four liked this evil-doer and enabled him to become a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hospital. Although he was not a party member he attended party committee meetings and ran study classes for party members. They also took illicit measures to pull this evil-doer into the party and put him in important positions.

"That person liked another troublemaker in the provincial public health system who actively fit in with that person's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. He appointed this troublemaker to the provincial revolutionary committee and listed him as a member of the black setup for usurping party state and power in this province.

"Comrade (Li Chi-i), a responsible comrade of the provincial Public Health Bureau, and Comrade (Chao Tsao-tse), director of the provincial Culture and Education Department, spoke at the conclusion of the criticism rally. They summed up the provincial public health system's situation in implementing the spirit of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP committee and in deeply exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four in the previous period. They approved achievements and made concrete demands on the current struggle.

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In close connection with reality, the masses of cadres and people of the provincial public health system are determined to concentrate all their efforts to energetically wage a people's war of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, the gang of four and that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four. They are determined to eradicate their pernicious influence, turn chaos into order, promote all work in the public health system and make new contributions to realizing the four modernizations at an early date."

SHENSI DAILY CALLS FOR IMPROVING CADRES' WORK STYLE

HK061407Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Nov 78 HK

[SHENSI DAILY commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Resolutely Implement the Documents of the Party Central Committee"--date not given]

[Summary] Under the leadership of party committees at all levels and with the help of the people, the masses of cadres throughout the province have seriously studied the instruction notes of the party Central Committee regarding the Hsianghsiang experience and the Hsuni County investigation report. As a result, the cadres have improved their work style, revived and carried forward the fine traditions and work style of the party, improved their relationship with the people and mobilized the enthusiasm of the people. However, the cadres in a few localities have not yet done their best to implement the documents of the central authorities. These cadres still have lingering fear and are afraid that the enthusiasm of the cadres will be damaged if they carry out rectification. With regard to these cadres, they must further increase their understanding of the spirit of the central documents and strive to improve their thinking.

"Seriously implementing the important documents of the central authorities on the Hsuni problem, really improving the work style of cadres, opposing coercive orders and violations of law and discipline and reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style are very important for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Shensi, for restoring order, for eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, for fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people, for improving our province's backwardness in agriculture and for quickening the pace of the four modernizations in our province."

Facts have proven that the localities have improved their revolution and production and created a new situation of stability and unity after doing well in implementing the central documents. On the other hand, the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people have not yet been mobilized in the localities where the leading cadres have not done well in implementing the central documents. In fact, implementing the central documents will not damage the enthusiasm of the cadres. With regard to the cadres who have made mistakes, they must seriously correct them, give explanations to the people and ask for their forgiveness. We must seriously deal with the people who have made serious mistakes and still refuse to correct them. We must strike blows at a handful of bad elements who have taken the opportunity to carry out sabotage activities.

"The problem of impurity in thinking, organization and work style among our cadres has not yet been thoroughly solved. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four in this regard. The provincial CCP committee demands that party committees at all levels pay great attention to grasping the implementation of the two documents of the central authorities--the Hsianghsiang experience and the Hsuni County investigation report--this winter and next spring so as to promote other work."

SHENSI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LINE EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

HKD40538Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Nov 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular on doing well in conducting the third stage of education in the basic line in the rural areas. The circular demanded that before spring festival arrives all areas must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and do well in resolutely grasping the implementation of the party Central Committee's important instruction note on the Hsianghsiang experience and Hsuni problem, in rectifying leadership groups and in conducting the third stage of education in the basic line in the rural areas. The circular made the following demands:

1. Whip up a new upsurge in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and further eliminate major obstacles to learning from Tachai in agriculture. We must organize the cadres and people to conscientiously study the party Central Committee's important instruction note on the problem of Shensi and the spirit of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP committee, deepen criticism of the revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and thoroughly examine and repudiate the counter-revolutionary crimes of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who finally sold himself to the gang of four. We must be determined to thoroughly investigate those persons and events connected with the gang of four and uncover those dirty, underhanded things, evil things and major cases one by one. With regard to those people who have engaged in beating, smashing and looting, we must thoroughly expose them, seriously handle them and make sure that not a single hidden danger remains. In close connection with reality in the rural areas, we must put emphasis on criticizing the reactionary fallacies and crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in hitting hard at and persecuting cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, in disrupting the party's rural economic policies, in disrupting the socialist rule of law and in disrupting the party's fine tradition and work style.

We must hit hard at those class enemies who engaged in sabotage activities and at embezzlers, grafters and profiteers, deeply uproot the gang of four's social foundation and truly implement the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level. Those units which have not done a good job of the one criticism and two blows movement in the previous period must strengthen leadership and do well in tangibly conducting the movement. Those units which have made the movement a sham must sum up experiences and lessons and work very hard in making a fresh start.

2. Conscientiously conduct year-end accounting and distribution and implement the party's relevant economic policies. We must resolutely implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and set up and perfect the system of fixed production quotas and the system of calculating work points on the basis of work done.

3. Conscientiously solve the problems of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draught animals, farm tools, funds and so on, and do well in making restitution. We must resolutely implement the regulations laid down in the central authorities' relevant documents and reduce the irrational burdens on the peasants.

4. Conscientiously consolidate the party and rectify incorrect work styles. We must put emphasis on doing well in rectifying leadership group at county and commune levels. In accordance with the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause and in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, we must do well in rectifying and analyzing leadership groups and pay special attention to properly assigning heads and deputy heads to leadership groups.

We must resolutely expel from leadership groups those people who have made trouble, who have engaged in beating, smashing, looting and evil activities and who are still usurping leading posts. With regard to those party members and cadres who have made mistakes, including serious mistakes, we must uphold the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and of curing the sickness to save the patient," allow them to voluntarily "wash their hands and take a bath" and enable them to cast off their mental burdens. However, we must not allow everyone to conduct self-criticism just to pass the test. We must (seriously) take disciplinary action against a few people who deserve it. With regard to those counties and communes which have serious problems in leadership groups, party committees at higher levels must send people to help them solve their problems.

5. Conscientiously implement the policy on rural cadres at the basic levels. With regard to those incorrect cases, miscarriages of justice and trumped-up cases resulting from the sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we must implement the spirit of correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered and completely redress them. Those people who should be assigned work must be assigned proper work. Those people who should be promoted and put in important positions must be promoted and put in important positions.

6. With regard to those who were assessed and placed in various categories during the four clarifications and during the Great Cultural Revolution, we must act in accordance with the regulations laid down by the provincial CCP committee in its relevant documents. With regard to those who have lodged appeals, we must resolutely and conscientiously reinvestigate their cases one by one. What is correct must be persistently maintained and what is wrong must be resolutely corrected.

7. Grasp revolution, promote production and so well in conscientiously carrying out the autumn harvest, autumn plowing, autumn sowing and winter farmland capital construction.

The circular pointed out in conclusion: The above-mentioned problems are the current major problems in conducting education in the basic line in rural areas throughout the province. They urgently require solutions. Successfully studying these issues is of very great practical importance for further mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses of rural cadres and people and for reaping a great bumper harvest. Party committees at all levels must place these issues in an important place on their agendas, grasp them as gigantic tasks, strengthen leadership, grasp them promptly from the top to the lowest units and score positive achievements.

SIAN EDUCATION FRONT RALLY CRITICIZES FORMER POWER HOLDER

HK080830Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 78 HK

[Text] The Culture and Education Department of the provincial CCP committee held a rally for the education (front) in Sian on 25 October. The rally deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four in promoting the two assessments. The rally also initially investigated the serious mistakes of the 1971 Shensi education work conference. Over 1,700 people attended the rally including teachers, staff and workers of universities, middle and primary schools and secondary technical schools from Sian, Hsienyang Prefecture and Weinan Prefecture. Comrades from some military academies and organs also participated.

On behalf of the provincial Higher Education Bureau and the provincial Education Bureau, [words indistinct] expose and criticized the crimes of that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four in using the 1971 Shensi education work conference to promote the two assessments. [words indistinct] in accordance with the needs of the two assessments, that conference described the Shensi education front during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution as "good-for-nothing" and painted that period in dark colors.

[passage indistinct]

Comrade (Chao Chang-ho), director of the Culture and Education Department of the provincial CCP committee, said in his speech: Containing to deeply expose and criticize the two assessments in close connection with reality on the Shensi education front is an important part of successfully fighting the third campaign on our education front. This is also an important aspect of exposing and criticizing that person who once held very great power in Shensi and who subsequently sold himself to the gang of four. In conducting the exposure and criticism, we must pay attention to integrating exposure and criticism of the two assessments with maintaining a firm grasp on settling incorrect cases, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice, pay attention to integrating exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four with the great revolutionary criticism, conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's important instruction note and the spirit of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP Committee, quickly whip up a new upsurge in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and vigorously promote education work.

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG SPEAKS AT EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW071940Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang regional conference on education work opened on 3 November. The major tasks of the conference were to convey and implement the guidelines of the national education work conference; to thoroughly expose and criticize, in the light of actual conditions in Sinkiang, the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and in interfering with and sabotaging the region's education; to clarify right and wrong with respect to the political line and eliminate the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Piao and the gang of four; to discuss and work out an 8-year educational program for the region so as to promote fast development of education; and to strive to carry out the general task for the new period.

Attending the conference were 416 people, including leading comrades of various prefectures and municipalities in charge of education; directors of education bureaus and responsible persons from major schools at all levels; representatives of teachers and leading comrades of the region's concerned bureaus.

A full-scale session was held on the afternoon of 5 November. Attending the session were leading comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees and those of the Sinkiang PIA units Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Huo Lin-Hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Tan Yu-lin, Wei Yu-chu, Chi Kuo, (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), Pai Cheng-ming and (Tien Cheng). Also present were leading comrades of the regional CPKCC Committee, as well as leading cadres from the various departments, offices and bureaus under the regional party and revolutionary committees and primary and secondary principals and teachers from Urumchi Municipality, totaling more than 1,700. Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided over the session. Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered an important speech.

Comrade (Tan Chin-Tsao), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee, made a report entitled "Strive To Accelerate the Development of Educational Undertakings in Sinkiang." The report was divided into three parts:

1. The struggle between the two lines on Sinkiang's educational front;
2. The necessity to promote rapid development of education in order to accelerate the pace of the four modernizations; and
3. Strengthening of party leadership and mobilization of the whole party to develop education.

Reviewing the development of Sinkiang's education, Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) pointed out with regard to the first part that Sinkiang's education was very backward in preliberation days. There was only one institution of higher learning--the Sinkiang College, enrolling 300 students. Middle school students numbered less than 3,000 and primary school students less than 200,000. Since liberation Sinkiang's education has made big headway. As of 1977 a total of 8 institutions of higher learning had been set up, enrolling 7,800 students. In addition, more than 21,200 students were enrolled in secondary professional schools; 726,000 in middle schools and 1,958,000 in primary schools. The enrollment rate of school-age children was 96.6 percent.

In dealing with the major steps to achieve the principal targets of the region's 8-year education program, Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) emphatically pointed out in the second part of his report that the present major task was to improve the quality of education. Schools must regard teaching as their primary task and teachers must boldly pay serious attention to teaching. Schools should carry out their political and ideological work through teaching. Teachers should devote their efforts to studying teaching materials and improving their teaching methods. Primary and secondary schools should strengthen instruction of the five major subjects including letters, mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages. All schools should strictly abide by fixed teaching plans, insure sufficient teaching hours and insure that teachers devote at least five-sixths of their time each week to teaching. It is necessary to vigorously develop nationality education, train construction personnel of various nationalities in all fields and strive to improve the quality of nationality education. It is essential to pay attention to training and improving the quality of teachers of minority nationality and to compiling more teaching materials in minority national languages.

In the third part of his report Comrade (Tan Chin-tsao) stressed: The key to developing the excellent situation on the education front and to carrying out educational tasks in the new period lies in strengthening the leadership of all party committees over education work. Party committees at all levels should therefore have a better understanding of education's importance and its pressing needs.

BRIEFS

SHENSI PROMOTES RAPE PRODUCTION--The Shensi provincial agriculture and grain bureaus recently held an on-the-spot meeting in Fufeng County on rape production. A total of 600 people attended. Li Hai-ting, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. The participants visited an advanced unit which has done well in tending and producing rape, exchanged and summed up experiences and formulated plans for developing rape production in the province. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 2 Nov 78 HK]

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